

24 U.K. Phantom Jets Ready

British Bases and UN Forces On Cyprus Are Put on Alert

From Wire Dispatches
NICOSIA, Aug. 12.—British bases on Cyprus were put on alert tonight after the new crisis in the Geneva peace talks.

UN forces on the island were confined to their barracks, also in an increased alert.

The alert meant that the UN forces would be ready to move into action within 60 minutes.

UN helicopters were in the air in the airport area observing Turkish forces while the 70 UN observation posts that have been established throughout the island were also on the alert. UN officials were also in close contact through the day with American and British diplomatic officials.

The British announced that 24 Phantom jets had been serviced and were ready for immediate action.

Some families evacuated their homes near the "green line," which separates the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in Nicosia, in case of fighting tonight.

Some Greek Cypriot families headed out of Nicosia, either to the Troodos Mountains or to the coast.

There were no reports of firing. Both sides listened to radio bulletins while a tense calm hung over the city.

Greek Cypriot and Turkish forces strengthened their front-line positions and there was a noticeable deployment of armor on both sides of the tenuous cease-fire line which demarcates the wedge-shaped Turkish-controlled area from the invasion beachhead at Kyrenia on the coast to Nicosia.

Another reflection of mounting tension today was the discontinuation of the withdrawal of Greek Cypriot National Guard units from Turkish enclaves scattered throughout the island. The enclaves were overrun in retaliation for the Turkish invasion July 20.

The withdrawal was part of the cease-fire agreement reached on July 30, during the first phase of the Geneva conference on Cyprus.

Greek Cypriot forces withdrew

yesterday from the Turkish sectors of the towns of Larnaca and Paphos and six Turkish Cypriot villages in the Limassol and Larnaca districts.

"We expected to receive a new list of Turkish enclaves to be evacuated by the National Guard Tuesday, but this has not materialized," a UN spokesman said.

Observers interpreted the delay as a move by the Greek Cypriot military headquarters to do nothing likely to prove of military disadvantage until the situation at Geneva indicated clear progress toward peace rather than a resumption of fighting.

4,000 UN Troops

In the UN move, more than 4,000 troops were ordered on a higher state of alert.

"Obviously, whatever happens at Geneva has an impact on the atmosphere in Cyprus—differences in the Geneva talks lead to tension in Cyprus," the spokesman said.

He said the UN force includes 1,408 Britons, 948 Canadians, 824 Finns, 508 Swedes, 436 Danes, 320 Austrians, three Irishmen and 135 civil policemen of various nationalities.

U.S. to Replace Athens Envoy; Kubisch Will Succeed Tasca

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress and the voices . . . in America who saw his dangerous flirting with the junta of Athens as a blot on America.

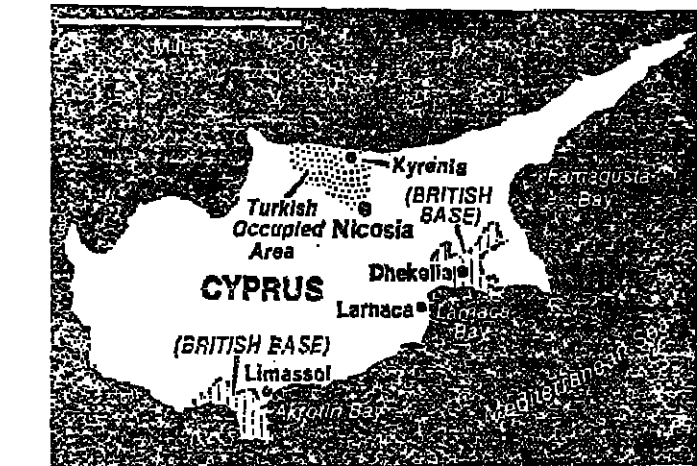
The paper said it would shed no "tears of sorrow" for Mr. Nixon and added: "Now that Nixon has fallen, let his most faithful ambassador follow him from Cyprus. Mr. Tasca should go to Mr. Nixon's property so that he may keep him company there in his loneliness."

Congressional Stand

Last February, a congressional committee headed by Rep. Donald Fraser, D. Minn., urged the removal of Mr. Tasca as a sign that Washington was no longer supporting the military dictatorship here.

But the ambassador reportedly enjoyed the strong support of President Nixon. One of Mr. Tasca's closest friends here is Thomas Pappas, a Greek-American industrialist who contributed heavily to the President's political campaigns.

Mr. Tasca arrived here in 1970, the first new American ambas-



Turkish occupation zone and British bases on Cyprus.

Russians Reportedly Spied On Turks With a Satellite

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is believed to have orbited a spy satellite early this month to watch the Turkish military forces mobilize and deploy during the Cyprus invasion.

The satellite was identified as Cosmos-670. It was launched from the spaceport of Tyuratam early on Aug. 6 and returned to the Soviet Union after being in orbit for only three days.

Cosmos-670 orbited in a path

inclined 50.6 degrees to the equator—on a track rarely used by Soviet satellites. It is an orbit that carried it over Cyprus, most of Turkey and the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts of Turkey at least once a day.

The satellite was kept in an elliptical orbit, the type regularly used by the Russians for their reconnaissance satellites. It is roughly 124 miles above the earth at perigee (the low point) and 186 miles high at apogee (high point). Cosmos-670 wandered just a little off this track, flying 130 miles at perigee and 167 miles at apogee.

Dawn Overflight

It was launched at a time on Aug. 6 which served to put it over Cyprus at dawn or just after dawn during the three days that it was in orbit. This is considered the best viewing time for spy satellites because the dawn and post-dawn shadows cast by the sun are longest and best for orbital photography.

Twice during other recent wars the Russians have flown reconnaissance satellites on short notice. The first was the Bangladesh war between India and Pakistan in December of 1971. The second was the October war between Israel and the Arab countries last year. During that conflict the Russians managed to orbit as many as six spy satellites.

The three days of flight by Cosmos-670 during the Turkish mobilization and deployments was an unusually short time in orbit. Even then, it missed the first part of the Turkish mobilization that began about the last week of July.

Most Soviet spy satellites are built to stay in orbit for 13 days, then return to earth. The satellites put up to watch the Bangladesh war and the October war spent six days in orbit.

Solar-Heat Bill in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Senate approved and sent to the House today a compromise bill to develop and test the use of solar energy to heat and cool residential and commercial buildings.

The bill was approved by a vote of 84-14. It would authorize the use of federal funds to develop and test the use of solar energy to heat and cool residential and commercial buildings.

Spain Opens Sahara Talks With Morocco

Meeting to Determine Future of Territory

MADRID, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Spain and Morocco opened talks today on the future of the Spanish Sahara, Spain's last African territory claimed by Morocco.

The talks follow weeks of increasing tension between the two countries resulting from an exchange of letters between Generalissimo Francisco Franco and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Premier Ahmed Osman and Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki flew to Madrid last night. They were received by the acting chief of state, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, this morning at his Zarzuela Palace residence.

The Moroccan met later with Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and Foreign Minister Pedro Cordina to open the talks formally.

No Incidents

The Spanish government earlier this month denied reports of incidents in the Spanish Sahara. It said a technical mishap, not sabotage, had briefly interrupted the operation of a 60-mile conveyor belt that carries phosphate from mines to the sea.

Spain's occupation of the Sahara dates to the beginning of this century.

The territory is a strip of desert along the upper part of the western African bulge inhabited by 70,000 nomads.

The deposits of phosphate—one of the main raw materials for fertilizers—are among the world's biggest. Spanish plans call for stepping up the annual production from about 2.5 million tons to 10 million tons by 1980.

Morocco has been putting increasing pressure on Spain for the return of the Sahara. Two other countries bordering on the Sahara, Algeria and Mauritania, have also put in claims.

The United Nations has passed several resolutions calling on Spain to relinquish the Sahara and urging a referendum. Spain has offered the Sahara self-government.

Turks Reject Talks Recess

(Continued from Page 1)

ness, Mr. Clerides raised the possibility that he might even be able to complete consultations in Nicosia within 34 or 36 hours. "But Mr. Gunes has found himself unable to agree at all," the British source said. "From what he has said, one cannot see any flexibility."

Session Delayed

The dispute over a recess occurred at a plenary session that began more than eight hours behind schedule. The wait was filled with a series of private contacts as Mr. Callaghan strove to stave off collapse of the talks, now in their 12th day.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartman, the official American observer, has been active in behind-the-scenes mediation efforts in Geneva.

There were also indications of renewed Soviet concern. Before the start of the talks tonight, Victor Minin, the Soviet observer, was seen entering the Palace of Nations meeting site and then leaving it some time later.

The cession plan advanced by Mr. Gunes envisions formation of one large canton or autonomous political unit around the strategic northern port city of Kyrenia. It would encompass 17 per cent of the island's 3,572 square miles.

Five additional cantons would be scattered through other parts of the island where there are large concentrations of Turkish Cypriots.

In all, the Turkish Cypriot-administered area would cover 33 per cent of the island.

The Greeks stressed that the Turkish Cypriots account for only 18 per cent of the island's population of 640,000.



Russian violinist Georgy Ermolenko, 18, with a Soviet professor and two Australian policemen (rear) in Perth.

Russian Violinist Now Wants To Leave Australia for Home

PERTH, Australia, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Donald Willesee, said today that Russian violinist Georgy Ermolenko now wanted to leave Australia, apparently ending three days of confusion over whether the 18-year-old musician was seeking political asylum.

Mr. Ermolenko's case was discussed by the Australian Senate in Canberra today when the government defeated an opposition motion that the Russian's departure should be delayed until he considered his position free from pressure. Sen. Willesee said that trade union and foreign affairs officials spoke with Mr. Ermolenko alone today and were satisfied that he wanted to leave.

The Australian trade unions had twice blocked the departure of the young Russian because of confusion over whether he wanted political asylum.

The latest twist to the on-again, off-again defection of Mr. Ermolenko occurred minutes before he was to board a plane for Russia today. A journalist for the Australian Broadcasting Commission rushed into the airport lounge, claiming she had a tape-recorded interview in which the musician said he did not want to return to Russia.

Members of the Federated Clerks Union reacted by refusing to issue airline tickets to Mr. Ermolenko and the five other musicians from Moscow. Polled for the second time in two days in their attempt to leave Australia, the Russian party returned to their hotel.

Their first attempt to leave was foiled last night when transport workers, believing Mr. Ermolenko was pressured into changing his mind about defecting, prevented an airliner from taking off with him aboard.

Mr. Ermolenko, a member of a student quintet from the Moscow Musical College, a group attending an international music conference in Perth, first made known that he wanted political asylum in a message Sunday morning to the director of Melbourne's Melba Music Conservatory, Harold Badger.

Yesterday morning the Russian, accompanied by several Australian academics, went to speak with immigration officials about his staying in Australia.

He broke off the interview to have talks with Russian officials at their hotel, telling newsmen in the hotel foyer that he wanted to stay in Australia because it was a better country for young people.

New Battling In Argentina Kills 21 More

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The Argentine Army and police killed 15 Marxist guerrillas yesterday and lost six of their own men in the second day of what appears to be a widespread offensive by leftists, a police spokesman said.

The battles in the northwestern province of Catamarca, about 700 miles from Buenos Aires, brought to 26 the number of persons killed in clashes with guerrillas in a 24-hour period.

Sixteen guerrillas were taken prisoner yesterday. Army and police troops again today fought the guerrillas in the same area. Government officials released no casualty figures from today's fighting.

Intelligence sources said that the actions were part of a leftist guerrilla offensive aimed at an eventual general uprising. They said that it had the support of several left-wing guerrilla groups and not just the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

The Argentine Army is on an alert and troops are confined to barracks in some areas, military sources said.

Police said that the guerrillas killed in the operation by paratroopers and police yesterday were the same ones who failed in an attempt to attack the Catamarca paratroop base Sunday.

In the biggest operation yesterday, a team of airborne marines was dropped behind a ravine where a group of guerrillas was trapped.

Paratroopers coordinated their mortar attack with a police and army ground assault, army sources said.

Police spokesmen said that a guerrilla believed to be dead grabbed a light machine gun and killed four ranking policemen, including a commissioner, before being cut down.

A fifth policeman was killed in a brief encounter with the uniformed guerrillas earlier in the day. The sixth government casualty was a paratrooper killed by a hand grenade he accidentally exploded in his hand during an attack.

Two guerrillas were killed Sunday when they were surprised by police when changing into fatigues in preparation for an attack on the paratrooper base.

The guerrillas were identified as members of the ERP, which also took over a munitions base in the province of Cordoba Sunday and stole 180 rifles, a large quantity of hand grenades, pistols, sub-machine guns, two artillery pieces and shells.

The ERP, aided by a draftee who let them into the Cordoba munitions factory, also took an officer prisoner. The Marxist guerrilla group still holds an army lieutenant colonel captured in a raid Jan. 19.

A clash with police at the end of the Cordoba operation cost the lives of a guerrilla and a policeman, and a guerrilla suspect was killed in a car crash near the fight.

Royal Troops Take Protest To Selassie

On Pay for Service In 60s on UN Unit

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Thousands of Ethiopian soldiers belonging to the Imperial Bodyguard today marched peacefully on Emperor Haile Selassie's palace to demand millions of dollars in unpaid salaries for service in the Congo more than a decade ago.

The soldiers, who were part of the UN peace-keeping force in the early 1960s during the civil war in the Congo (Kinshasa), now called Zaire, claim they were defrauded of a large portion of the \$14 million paid by the world body to the Ethiopian government.

The discontent within the bodyguard poses a serious problem for the Emperor, 82, who has become increasingly isolated by the military reform movement which is seeking sweeping changes in feudal Ethiopia.

The 8,000-man bodyguard apparently is the only force still loyal to the Emperor. The secretive Armed Forces Committee, which is behind the reform movement, controls the other branches of the armed forces.

Grievance Aired

The disgruntled soldiers decided to take their grievance directly to the Emperor after Premier Michael Imru told them this morning that all the Congo money had been paid to them. A government committee, set up last week to investigate the incident, was due to report its findings today.

About 3,000 to 4,000 veterans of the Congo, led by a large contingent of the bodyguard, marched from the Grand Palace, where the Emperor has his office, to the Emperor's Jubilee Palace.

Although obviously angry, the soldiers were well disciplined and carried no arms. There were no incidents during the march.

2-Hour Meeting

After a two-hour meeting with the Emperor and ministers, the soldiers said that another committee, composed of veterans and led by Gen. Aman Andom, had been set up to study the question. It is to report back to the Emperor tomorrow.

Ethiopia sent nearly 25,000 troops to the Congo.

The soldiers claim that part of the UN money for their salaries was pocketed by ministers in the government of Premier Aklilu Habte Wold. Mr. Wold was ousted by the military last February and together with all his ministers is in military custody awaiting trial on charges of corruption and abuse of power.

Treasurer Gives Up

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The Emperor's personal treasurer, Blatta Admasu Ferede, has surrendered to the armed forces. It was announced today.

The armed forces announced that Mr. Blatta Admasu was ill when he surrendered and had been taken to a hospital under armed guard.

His detention brings to about 150 the number of former ministers, civil and military officials, provincial governors and judges being held by the armed forces pending investigations on charges of maladministration and corruption.

Last Friday, Lt. Gen. Assef Demissei, the Emperor's aide de camp, was taken by force in the palace grounds.

Malaysia Issues New Amnesty Bid

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 13 (AP).—Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak yesterday renewed an offer of amnesty to the 1,500 Communist guerrillas operating in the jungles of the Malaysian peninsula.

In a speech over Radio Malaysia, timed with approaching general elections, Mr. Razak said that in the state of Sarawak about 500 guerrillas had laid down their arms in response to a government offer for them to return to normal life.

"In peninsular Malaysia, I am prepared to accept these people back to society, provided they give up their militant ways," he said. Mr. Razak made a similar offer a couple of months ago of his return from a visit to China but "the Voice of the Malaysian Revolution"—the clandestine radio of the guerrillas—rejected the offer.

Doctors Approve Franco Vacation

MADRID, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A team of seven doctors attending Generalissimo Francisco Franco said yesterday that he has recovered sufficiently from a recent illness to go on vacation.

Following new tests, the doctors "consider that, in view of the favorable evolution of the convalescence of His Excellency, the chief of state, he is in condition to go on his habitual summer vacation," an announcement from Gen. Franco's Palace said.

Gen. Franco, 81, was hospitalized for three weeks for a circulatory ailment last month. He delegated his powers temporarily to his deceased successor, Prince Juan Carlos, on July 19.



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Congressional Leaders Laud Ford's Anti-Inflation Pledge

By Spencer Rich and Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—President Ford's address to Congress last night won strong approval from members of both parties in Washington, with special praise for his pledge to fight inflation, his conciliatory tone and his promise to observe congressional principles.

"I thought as he developed the talk, he got a little partisan in setting priorities," he mentioned compromise, consultation, cooperation and communications and our door is open to the President's four Cs."

The deputy Democratic whip, Rep. John Dingell, of Michigan, said: "I was pleased that there was a strong indication that he wanted to work with Congress. But I was concerned about some of his economic statements. He wants a balanced budget but he does not want to cut defense. It's not clear where he's going to cut and how he can be President of all the people and manage to keep those priorities."

The third-ranking House Republican, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, said: "He did not want to be a definitive statement. I think he wisely chose to limit it to general goals. I thought the tone was one appealing to Congress for cooperation. Nixon was concerned about the same inflationary problems, too, but Ford indicated his concern would not take the form of vetoes and impoundment and I think he set a different and very welcome course. I think it augurs for more success."

House Speaker Carl Albert said: "I think it was an appropriate speech for the occasion. Until we see his shopping list, we won't know exactly what he's talking about. But I think he's measuring his steps as he goes."

"Right Tone"

Republican party chairman George Bush, considered by some congressmen to be a likely choice as Mr. Ford's vice-president, said: "President Ford set exactly the right tone in his address to Congress and to the American people by listing as his first priority the stopping of inflation."

Republican officials had no doubt about what the Ford speech signaled.

"This ought to help the party tremendously," said Florida Republican chairman J. Lee Thompson. New York chairman Richard Rosenbaum called the speech "impressive and inspiring" and said it "launched a new era of open government, cooperation with Congress and close identification with the people." California chairman Gordon Luce said the speech was "a breath of fresh air to the Republican party and the country."

Some Republican office holders and party officials were disappointed with Mr. Ford's apparent determination to combat inflation.

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California said he thought that bringing the budget under control was "an excellent idea."

But New Hampshire Democratic chairman Dave Larocque said that "the whole thing was so vague. I don't know if it's worth commenting on something so general."

Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, a Republican who in the last months of the Nixon presidency was talking about a "third force" candidacy apart from the major parties, wasn't talking that way last night.

"We were working on a third force—John Gardner and Ralph Nader and so on—because we were in such desperate straits," he said. "But Ford's kind of a third force himself."

know, a warm human being despite the aura of high office. He asked for our help and our constructive criticism. You can bet we will give him that."

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World Pledges Continuity in World Affairs

Continued from Page 1: A trade-Jewish emigration that is stalling legislation tant to U.S.-Russian ties.

Worldwide Reaction

NDON, Aug. 13 (AP).—tion to the speech was tied today in European social markets, where the strengthened attitudes all r European currencies.

London, a British Foreign e spokesman said, "We wel the assurances about cony of American foreign y."

Bonn, a West German gov-ut spokesman expressed faction with Mr. Ford's as-oes of continued cooperation en the United States and pe and "the readiness of United States to honor its utions in the world."

a news agency Tass, which s for the Soviet government, ed Mr. Ford's pledge to use Mr. Nixon's detente es. ical sources in Tokyo and pore commended the con- of what a Singapore il n policy for this region."

Thailand, however, former n Minister Thanat Kho-aid he hoped for a shift iphasis in Mr. Ford's gov-nt from "the military as of our cooperation" to the mic.

Paris, the newspaper Le a said, in a front-page al, "The complete absence enegy in his speech i contribution far more to public confidence than inclamation of superficial ties."

rd Seeks S. Summit

continued from Page 1) ert legal invasions of y in both government and activities."

the need for a higher pub-ality, Mr. Ford said there e need for him to presch. e have thousands of far bet-ers and millions of i Scriptures to guide us on ah of personal right-living, assembly offices in conduct, al. "This is a job that must at home, not in Wash- al."

expected, Mr. Ford received ed standing ovations. The n at the beginning went on g that Mr. Ford, looking hat embarrassed, said, e wishing good television. When it was over 46 min-ster and he made his way the aisles to another ovs-ome members called out, "Jerry," and Speaker Carl pologized to him for fail- call him "Mr. President."

Nixon's Old Home

arget of Arsonist

BRITOS Calif., Aug. 13 -Part of Mrs. Richard's childhood home here was fire early Sunday, police A fire in the 4.4-acre in Nixon Historical Park discovered by a newspaper ry boy shortly after 6 a.m. tesman for the Los Angeles y sheriff reported.

undoubtedly flammable as poured on the south of the recreation hall at 1 to the home," he said, that firemen extinguished ase quickly. Damages were ited at \$1500. Authorities they could determine no c.

New 1st Lady Tours Her New Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Mrs. Gerald Ford said today that she was delighted with her new home—the White House—and was especially pleased that her husband can continue to make his own breakfast.

Mrs. Ford took a two-hour tour of the executive mansion today with chief usher Rex Scoulen as her guide. New First Ladies are usually conducted through the White House by the departing president's wife, but because of former President and Mrs. Nixon's sudden departure, that custom could not be observed.

President and Mrs. Ford are still living in Alexandria, Va., their suburban home for 18 years, and are expected to move into the White House by Monday.

"It's pretty nice to me," Mrs. Ford said after her tour. "I really don't consider it my house. I consider it the home of the people of the United States. I think it's a beautiful house and I'm looking forward to moving in. It's in excellent condition. There is no one more delighted than I am."

Mrs. Ford was asked whether Mr. Ford could continue to cook his own breakfast—a habit that has become well-known since he was sworn into office Friday. She laughed and said that he will because "All he needs is a toaster."



Mrs. Ford after touring White House yesterday.

Senators in Bid to Depress Prices

Bill Drafted on U.S. Role in Oil Bargaining

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—In an effort to push down oil prices, several senators are preparing legislation that would give the U.S. government a role in the negotiations between oil companies and the oil-producing countries.

The effort is being led by Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, the head of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations. At a hearing yesterday, Sen. Church declared

that there was "no question that the price of oil imposed on the world is a political price." The government, he said later, "cannot afford to leave oil prices to the companies. The government must play a more central role."

A bill drafted by the subcommittee staff would permit the Federal Energy Administration to disapprove certain import contracts for crude oil and refined petroleum.

The bill presumes that oil companies would confer with the government before reaching any

agreements in order to assure governmental approval. Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill has told the subcommittee that he would favor some role for the government.

Until now, the government has followed a hands-off policy. Treasury Secretary William Simon, who testified yesterday, said he wanted to study the matter. Mr. Simon, a former chief of the energy unit, appeared to oppose a direct government role, but did say he preferred that the government be "on front," rather than be put into a position of approving or disapproving. He said: "I believe we can do more good working with the oil companies."

Mr. Simon agreed "100 per cent" that soaring oil prices are "a political problem." He said he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were working closely on a "process of developing a national policy, including what will be the role of the U.S. government in the future." He said: "I believe what was under consideration."

Mr. Simon told the senators: "In my judgment, it is proper for our government to provide advice to U.S. companies, but I do not believe the decision-making responsibility on the operation of their foreign-trading activities and their foreign investment should be assumed by the U.S. government."

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., expressed dismay over the steps the party now has taken thus far to deal with the effects of oil-price increases of 300 to 400 per cent during the last year.

Cutting consumption or providing aid to poor countries was not enough, Sen. Case said. "We have to lower prices," he said. "Are we getting anything but a smile (from the producing countries) in exchange for the enormous technology we are giving them?" he asked.

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Israeli Boats Shell Lebanon Refugee Camp

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Four Israeli gunboats today attacked the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidieh with rockets and cannon fire, killing one person and wounding four, a Palestinian guerrilla spokesman said.

He said the "militia forces" of the guerrilla movement scored a direct hit on one of the attacking boats and set it afire.

Rashidieh is located near the port of Tyre, 72 kilometers south of Beirut. The camp was inhabited by about 13,000 refugees, but most of them moved to other parts of Lebanon following a June 20 Israeli air raid that killed and wounded dozens of people.

The spokesman said all casualties in today's attack were "women, children and old men." A newspaper in the region said 24 houses were damaged or partially destroyed by Israeli fire.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry said in a communique that five Israeli gunboats took part in the raid.

The Associated Press reported that the Israeli command said the gunners of the boats hit their target—a building from which a "terrorist motorboat" was allegedly launched Friday night. It was reported sunk by an Israeli gunboat while attempting to reach the Israeli coast.

The Palestinian spokesman said the attack started at 6 p.m. and lasted 30 minutes.

"The militia forces of the Palestinian guerrilla movement confronted the enemy's boats and forced them to retreat," the spokesman said.

On Friday Israeli jets strafed Rachaya el-Fokhar and Khreibe in south Lebanon.

Guerrilla Pullout

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas were reported to have begun a total pull-out today from their stronghold in "Fatahland" in south Lebanon.

Beirut newspapers said the guerrillas' evacuation of Rachaya el-Fokhar, the biggest town in the south Lebanese Arakub region just three miles from the Israeli border, was ordered by their leader, Yasser Arafat.

The move reportedly was forced by an exodus of the town's estimated 3,000 population after the Israeli air attack last week. The inhabitants had been holding a sit-in at a Lebanese Army

base in Marjayoun, demanding a guerrilla withdrawal from the area to "spare them further Israeli reprisals."

Lebanese Premier Takleddin Solh announced after a midnight meeting with Mr. Arafat that the guerrilla chief had ordered the withdrawal to begin this morning.

The Arakub region has long been a guerrilla stronghold. Cross-border raids prompted Israeli to call it "Fatahland," after Mr. Arafat's group, el-Fatah.

A guerrilla spokesman declined to comment on Mr. Solh's announcement "because Arafat drove off to Damascus right after the midnight meeting to preside over an emergency session of the executive committee" of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall guerrilla leadership.

Two British Soldiers Killed In Ulster Blast Near Border

BELFAST, Aug. 13 (UPI).—An explosion killed two British soldiers today near the village of Crossmaglen on Ulster's border with the Irish Republic, the British Army said.

Two soldiers were wounded, an army spokesman said.

The deaths raised the fatality toll in five years of violence in Northern Ireland to 1,058.

Military sources said that first reports indicated that the IRA may have booby-trapped an observation post used by British troops near the border. They said that the blast caught soldiers about to take up positions in the post.

The explosion followed an exchange of fire today between gunmen in the Irish Republic and British troops at another observation post along the border, near Aughnacloy.

The British Army spokesman said that two gunmen fired about 20 high-velocity rounds at the post and the troops returned fire, but no casualties were reported for either side.

Justification Cited

Protestant militants cite such incidents as justification for formation of an "unofficial home guard" to help secure border areas. They are going ahead with plans to establish a new security force despite British government objections.

Organizers said that enrollment in the "third force" home guard was continuing across the province and they have demanded that the government give it arms and place it under official control.

A government spokesman said that any such group "will have to keep strictly within the law"—indicating that Britain had no intention of handing out arms.

Formation of the new group was announced by George Green, chairman of the Ulster Special Constabulary Association, an organization of former members of the predominantly Protestant B Specials, a part-time police force.

Britain disarmed and dissolved the B Specials in 1971 amid Roman Catholic charges that they served as an instrument of Protestant repression of the Catholic community.

In a new tactic, gunmen held up two automobiles in Newry, 37 miles south of Belfast, and blew them up after ordering the driver and passengers out.

At Dungannon, 40 miles west of Belfast, a bank building and a bus station were set aflame, police said.

Soviet View

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The Soviet government news-

Nixon Confers With Ziegler

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 13 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon met with Ronald Ziegler today and then spent another quiet day at his home, an aide said.

The aide said that Mr. Nixon and his former press secretary presumably met to discuss the many problems facing Mr. Nixon in his transition to private life.

The aide said that she knew of no other visitors who had arrived or were expected.

Mr. Nixon watched television at home last night as President Ford addressed Congress. He later sent a telegram to Mr. Ford congratulating him for his "splendid speech."

Rioters Destroy Crops, Livestock In Mozambique

LISBON, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Africans have set fire to sisal and cotton crops in a wave of violence in northern Mozambique, the Lusitania news agency said today.

The agency said business in the region was paralyzed and that the situation was still tense in an area between Nampula and the coast, 150 kilometers away.

Damage to crops and the slaughter of cattle jeopardized the region's economy for the rest of the year. Sisal is used in the manufacture of twine.

In the port of Antonio Rios, badly damaged by rioting in recent days, a merchant ship and naval frigate were standing by to evacuate civilians if necessary. Fishermen at the port had moved their families aboard boats, the agency said.

In Nampula, several thousand people demonstrated in front of the local government building yesterday, demanding measures to be taken.

A military communiqué released in Beira said Portuguese forces had arrested 10 men following the violence.

Maddox Spurns Ku Klux Klan in Georgia Election

ATLANTA, Aug. 13 (AP).—Lester Maddox, repudiating a last-minute Ku Klux Klan endorsement, today seeks a second term as governor in the most crowded gubernatorial ballot in Georgia's history.

Mr. Maddox, a segregationist who is now lieutenant governor, is considered to be running well ahead of his 11 Democratic opponents in the primary battle.

The 12 Democrats and five Republicans are seeking their party nominations for governor and the right to succeed Gov. Jimmy Carter, a Democrat.

Mr. Maddox, 58, said a telegram endorsement from a man who said he spoke for the Ku Klux Klan was "part of a last minute plan of desperation by the Maddox haters."

Other statewide races include U.S. Sen. Herman Talmadge's reelection bid against two little-known opponents.

Anti-Crime Show Opens in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The first exhibition of anti-crime equipment to be held in the Soviet Union opens here tomorrow, but gives no clues to the methods of the Soviet militia or the KGB, the security police.

Only foreign firms are represented at the two-week exhibition called Krimtekhnik-74. The general public will not be admitted to the display, which includes no bugging devices or firearms.

Only specialists with permission from the Ministry of the Interior will be allowed into the hall of the Young Pioneers Stadium in northern Moscow, where the exhibition is being held, spokesmen said.

Deputy Interior Minister Boris Shumilin was quick to anticipate suggestions that the show might in some way be connected with a rising Soviet crime rate. He said today that no such problem existed in the Soviet Union, and the purpose of the display is merely to exchange information and increase trade.

Western representatives said they understood police officers from cities all over the Soviet Union would be visiting the show to put in requests to the ministry for goods they want.

Most American companies withdrew after congressional critics said the firms planned to sell devices the Soviet Union could use for spying on and interrogating political dissidents.

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Laying the Foundation

To most Americans, it is probable that the fact that it was President Ford who addressed Congress Monday night was more important than what he had to say; that what he represented in terms of a break with the past was more significant than what he proposed for the future.

And it would seem that much the same thoughts were in Mr. Ford's mind. It was obviously easier for him to speak in "the people's house" as a veteran member of Congress, to the old associates who had known him long and confirmed him for the vice-presidency, which led him to the high office he presently holds, than from the White House to the people who had never elected to send him there. So, as he told reporters after the speech, he laid a foundation for the kind of cooperation he deemed essential.

Such a foundation is in fact necessary, and the President constructed it well. After the great rift that had opened between the White House and Capitol Hill during Mr. Nixon's tenure, it was wise and proper to assure Congress that the President would work with the legislature, that he believed in compromise, that he would conduct an open administration. For one who said he did not want a honeymoon with Congress but a good marriage, it was an excellent start.

Without a "shopping list" of legislative proposals, it is not easy to guess just what President Ford will try to build on the foundation he has laid. He will sign the education bill he found on his desk, and spoke highly of the need for quality education. He did ask for a comprehensive health insurance plan. But in his approach to the great priority, the war on inflation, his emphasis on "fiscal restraint," coupled with calls for strength in defense, suggest that there are limitations to President Ford's imagination when approaching an inflation that is unprecedented in scope and kind, in a world that is seeking new paths toward human survival.

But these limitations need not be definitive. If Congress itself, and the President's advisers, can guide him toward more innovative leadership. For while no President can, in justice to his office and to his responsibilities to the nation, become merely the agent of Congress or the tool of a kitchen cabinet, the kind of welcome Gerald Ford has given to those who have the knowledge and the insight to give sound advice suggests that it is much too early to foreclose a variety of approaches to national and global needs during his term.

In sum, it can be said that President Ford has made a good beginning toward healing old wounds and winning an audience which will be more than mere listeners, more than simply partisan supporters or opponents. He has called for participation in running the nation—participation by the legislature and the people. And he has shown that he deserves—and needs—just that.

What's in doubt is how long the President can survive in that heady White House atmosphere without losing his sense of perspective about himself and his job.

Jordan's Turn

A "next step" seems to have been found to keep up the diplomatic momentum in the Mideast—a kind of counterpart to the earlier disengagement accords between Israel, and Egypt and Syria. The step involves a limited Israeli pullback from the Jordan River into the West Bank, which Israel took from Jordan in 1967 after Jordan attacked first. Since neither Israelis nor Jordanians are yet prepared to turn over territory directly to the Palestinians—and it is Palestinians who live in the West Bank—the territory evacuated would revert to Jordanian sovereignty. Since Israelis are, for strategic and religious reasons, unprepared to abandon West Bank territory finally and formally, the talk is of yielding the evacuated land to Jordanian "administrative" control. Israel would maintain its Jordan River security outposts in this "first stage" withdrawal. Jordan would acquire at least one sizeable town, probably Jericho, so that, like Syria with Kuneitra, it could say it was "liberating" a place of special value.

This prospective arrangement is obviously a palliative. It will not make the Jordanian-Israeli military line, on which effective disengagement was consummated some three years ago, any more stable; it may even have somewhat of an opposite effect. And it will aggravate the grievances of the Palestinians, a part of whose claimed land is being disposed of by others without either their participation or their direct political benefit. At this point, Jordan and Israel share a discreet interest in reducing their differences with each other so that each can deal with the Palestinians as it will. There is a certain logic working here. Israel can hardly be faulted for moving to "reward" the one of its belligerent neighbors which did not attack in 1973, and to shift a part of the difficult Palestinian burden from its own shoulders to the shoulders of that neighbor. On its part, it is Jordan's understandable purpose to recover what it can now of the territory it lost in 1967.

The Palestinians, moreover, are still divided politically and ideologically among themselves. They are still unable either to organize a leadership or a program for a West Bank-Gaza state. That is their plain responsibility. Terror will not solve their problem, only politics will. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the replacement of Israel by Jordanian control in part of the West Bank does not preclude later moves toward setting up a Palestinian state. The step does, however, confirm the principle that any new Palestinian entity created on territory claimed by Jordan and occupied by Israel must fit the vital interests of them both. Nothing hurts the cause of Palestinian nationhood more than the Palestinian threat that a West Bank-Gaza state would merely be a launching pad for attacks on the two states already there.

For all that the Palestinian problem remains unresolved, the start of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank would be a major event, demonstrating an encouraging flexibility on Israel's part. But it cannot be ignored that Premier Rabin's government is very precariously poised. Diplomatic progress that costs him his political mandate and ushers in either new uncertainty or a more conservative government in Israel would serve no one's interest. At the same time, diplomatic progress so insufficient that it would jeopardize the standing of King Hussein—or for that matter, of Egypt's Sadat and Syria's Assad—would be equally unacceptable. The politics of the Mideast is what makes the diplomacy of the Mideast as tippy as it is.

To write and carry out a limited Israeli-Jordanian agreement will not be easy. There are reports that King Hussein and former Israeli Premier Golda Meir met in May but the actual negotiating remains to be done. The very starting of the process, however, should help satisfy the general craving for signs of movement. Both the states of the region and their friends outside it share the sense that the October war will only be followed by another—at an even more dangerous level—if a settlement is not pursued with all deliberate speed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ford: Immense Improvement

The whole of Ford's speech [to Congress] has confirmed previous impressions. Impressions that held a promise for a President marked by integrity, a chief of state who radically opposes the gangster methods that sneaked into the White House under Nixon. A President who, because he has a deep appreciation of constitutional equilibrium, may become a binding factor in American public life. A relief after Nixon, certainly a relief for Europe which is still struggling to find a well-balanced relationship with its biggest Atlantic partner. An immense improvement.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

President Ford is regarded as a "clean politician" and an "affable man," in contrast to the scandals and solitude that characterized the Nixon administration. His personal

integrity, therefore, is his forte and a significant factor for the hoped-for government housecleaning. On the other hand, however, as President Ford himself noted, he has the handicap of not having been given the mandate through an election. Moreover, he comes from the House of Representatives and his knowledge of and experience in foreign affairs are still an unknown factor.

Faced with such circumstances, our apprehension is whether the new President and his administration will focus their attention on an excessive degree on domestic affairs. President Ford has confirmed that the foreign policies of the Nixon administration will be continued and any broad changes are unlikely. Despite that, however, the anxiety still remains. President Ford faces enormous international problems concerning trade, currency, energy, resources and territorial waters...

—From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

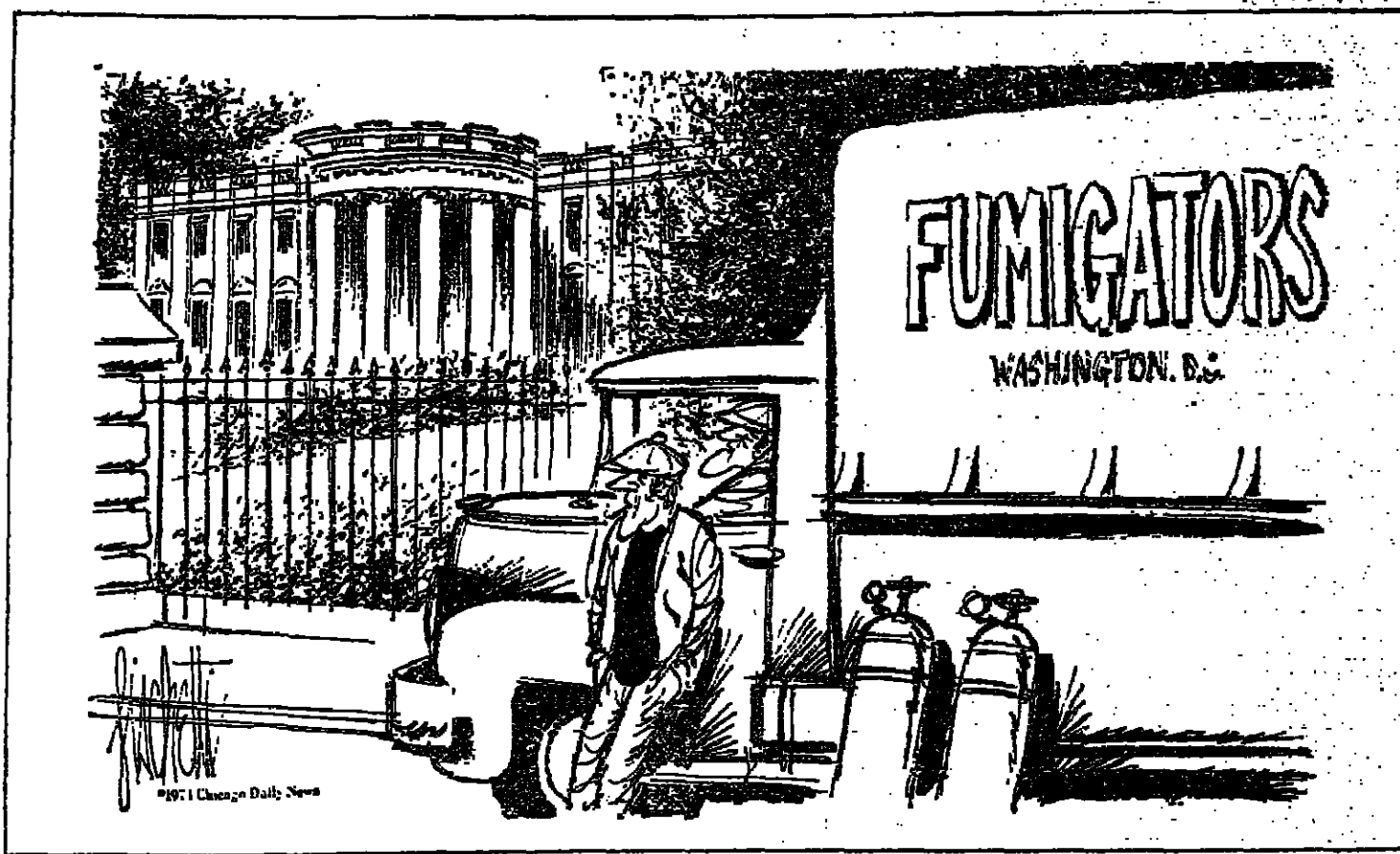
August 14, 1899

RENNES—France is awaiting anxiously the result of the judicial duel that is to be fought today at Rennes by Mr. Casimir-Ferrier, former President of the French Republic, and Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War. The fight will probably be a bitter one. Mr. Casimir-Ferrier does not lack any moral courage. At this rate the controversy may bring to light who he resigned as President.

Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1924

LONDON—Although dispatches from Egypt report the re-establishment of normal conditions following yesterday's rioting in the Sudan, the British government has sent warships to Alexandria and Port Sudan. A British battalion has been sent to Khartoum from Cairo to reinforce the garrison as disorders have developed, and airplanes were also sent.



A Word of Caution to the U.S. Press on Ford

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Jerry Ford is the most normal, sane, down-to-earth individual to work in the Oval Office since Harry Truman left. The question is whether we can keep from spoiling him. To paraphrase his predecessor, Mr. Ford's head "is really screwed on right." Every instinct in his bones and in his Midwestern background rebels against the idea of an "imperial presidency." He never liberated Europe, and he probably never entered his mind that he would lead America across a "New Frontier" into a "Great Society" or, God help us, "a new American revolution."

What's in doubt is how long the President can survive in that heady White House atmosphere without losing his sense of perspective about himself and his job.

Personal Ties

The essence of Mr. Ford's leadership, as everyone who knows him understands, is his skill in personal relationships. He likes to deal face-to-face with a wide variety of people, and he draws emotional strength and intellectual sustenance from those contacts.

It's the job of his transition team to develop a White House staff structure that preserves the President's access to individuals and prevents new walls from going up around him. How they do that is their worry.

But the press has a part in this, too, and it's on that sensitive subject that there are a few words I would limously address to my colleagues. We can play a helpful part in bringing the presidency back to human scale if we back off just enough to let Jerry Ford have room to be himself.

A year ago, GOP Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington came to the National Press Club and made a plea that's worth recalling. "It is my view," he said, "there is nothing more essential than that the President of the United States be given the opportunity to see and be seen by the people... The modern-day tragedy of the presidency is that he is quite literally the prisoner of Pennsylvania Avenue."

Evans remarked on the inevitable artificiality of the view point developed by reporters, photographers and security men, from one presidential compound to another, never touching down in Main Street America.

His argument was interesting but somewhat irrelevant as long as American Presidents are men who crave solitude—not ordinary human contact. But Mr. Ford is neither De Gaulle nor Nixon, and it is in the national interest to encourage him to keep his grip on reality by staying in touch with the people and the political

leaders of this country, as he has done for the last 25 years.

There are three specific things the press corps could do to help President Ford stay sane, and to help the American people get the presidency back into sensible perspective:

• We could spare the Ford family the enormous doses of publicity that have made their predecessors a version of American royalty. They're fine people, and anything but dull, but the fact that he has become President doesn't entitle us to tell every intimate detail of how they live their lives. And knowing that detail won't help us one bit evaluate his work as President. So why not let them enjoy that healthy family life in the degree of privacy normal people require?

• We could recognize the distinction between the public and private roles of the President himself. He seems quite willing to grant us access to his work as chief executive, and we should push hard for press conferences with him and interviews with his

aides—force him to keep to his word about running an open administration.

• But, also, let the man have his golf game, or his skiing vacation, or a dinner out with friends without the glare of publicity. As Gov. Evans said in that speech, why not strike a bargain that, in return for a weekly press conference, the President be granted "the privilege of going abroad in the land with relative freedom and flexibility."

• Sure, some reporters must be present in case of a sudden development or untoward incident. But it doesn't require 50 of the best journalists in America to stand on the slopes at Vail, Colo., when Mr. Ford goes skiing in order to keep the American people informed about the work of the President.

• We could do our part to revive the presidential press conference by keeping it down to manageable size. The wire services, broadcasting networks and the major papers and magazines

have perhaps 30 to 40 people assigned full-time to the White House.

If those three dozen White House regulars are not competent to ask President Ford 95 percent of the pertinent questions each week, they ought to be replaced. If they are competent—as they surely are—then the other 200 of us ought to stay out of their way, and not go jamming into the East Room for the presidential press conference.

You can't have a sensible dialogue between a President and 300 jumping jacks, eager for television exposure. You can have one between him and the White House regulars.

Preserving a sane president with a sensible, nonexaggerated view of his job requires a certain degree of self-discipline by the press corps. Journalists, which helped topple the last two Presidents, owes this one a reasonable chance to keep his own eminently down-to-earth view of himself and his work.

© The Washington Post.

The Return of the Native

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—I have written in the past that Constantine Caramanlis was Greece's best statesman since Pericles and worst politician since Alcibiades. What I meant was that he had run a first-class government from 1955 to 1963 but then had gone off on a bluff when he lost power, instead of staying to lead the parliamentary opposition.

The second part of my analysis has happily been proven wrong. Caramanlis won his way back to the top.

During his long, frustrated period of voluntary emigration, Caramanlis often reflected: "All you have to do in life is make one mistake and unless you are lucky, you have had it." He was lucky; and also shrewd. He knew: "It is hard to get rid of a junta. They have been in fashion in many places since World War II. After 1945 junteism and militarism came in, ideology yielded to brute power."

But he kept in discreet touch with leaders of various factions inside and outside Greece, ranging from leftists to the King (a fellow exile after December, 1967). And, analytically, he reasoned: "The colonels' junta is neither a dictatorship nor a democracy. It is ridiculous and unsuccessful. Its failure must lead to disaster. This 'disaster' from a Greek viewpoint was the Cyprus confrontation. Caramanlis concluded there were but three real power sources

in Junta Greece and that unless one of these moved to summon him back there would be ultimate anarchy and bloodshed. He didn't think he could return without first insuring support, because the gamble couldn't pay off; within months he would lose all political influence.

The "real power sources" he discerned were the junta government, which held the reins; the army, which possessed the muscle; and the United States, which could, if it wished, apply overwhelming pressures. He reckoned that finally one of these three must move to stabilize an ever-worsening situation.

Yet he counted little on the Americans. They kept limited contact with him and held their higher-ranking bureaucrats, such as ambassadors, at arm's length. Once, at a friend's house, he met Henry Kissinger, who asked what he wanted Washington "to do" but showed no sign of agreeing after Caramanlis told him.

When the Premier, now Greece's strongman, was a poor youngster in Macedonia, his schoolteacher father said he was glad his son Constantine had become a lawyer but warned him not to go into politics. "It's a dirty game," he said, "and your character is quite wrong for it. You are too blunt, too direct, too outspoken."

This forthright manner, however, served its possessor well in a country used to flamboyance, indirection and verbosity among

its politicians. He became known as a man of decisions. He stressed the values of national self-control and pondered the possibilities of "disciplined" constitutional democracy.

He calculated his chances prudently when urged to go home at a moment when he considered a premature move. He kept in touch with the King, refused direct talks; he didn't want to become involved in a debate over the regime. Modern Greece has long been divided between those who favor and oppose the monarchic form.

Both bitter and distressed by what he interpreted as American support for the junta, he couldn't understand why Washington did not see that its interests would be better served by having a solidly based, friendly government. He was impatient with U.S. concern for a sound strategic position in the east Mediterranean because of its commitments in the Middle East. He wished the United States to apply pressures on dictatorial Greece.

In the end, it was the second of the "real power sources" that brought Caramanlis back. When the last junta disintegrated in confusion, its puppet chief of state, Gen. Glikis, a regular officer in touch with military colleagues, summoned political leaders with a view to handing over control.

It is still too soon to forecast Caramanlis's program. He must first deal with the Cyprus mess, the economic crisis and inflation. He has brought resistance leaders into his cabinet and received lists of representatives to muster support from all factions. He is starting to whittle down the considerable residue of junta strength among politicized officers.

He has deferred the question of monarchy and a new constitution. Nevertheless, he is preparing eventually to face these fundamental issues, determined that, while parliamentary democracy must prevail, it shall have no longer be crippled by bickering and corruption as Greece becomes what he considers "a modern state."

© The New York Times.

Letters

Sweet Corn Slip

Chris Martin (Letters, Aug. 8), is the second person who caught me out about "sweet corn." He is absolutely right: "sweet corn" is for humans; "field corn" is for animals—though I have eaten field corn myself, when it was young and tender, and it wasn't bad at all. My error is all the more inexcusable since I raised both kinds of corn on my farm in Vermont: sweet corn for me, and field corn for my chickens, capons and pigs.

How does this sort of slip happen? Well, in this case, my original copy referred simply to "maize." Then, remembering that many Americans do not know that word, I started, just before mailing off my copy, to write in "corn" in parentheses—and remembered that for English readers, "corn" would mean "wheat." I added the word "sweet" to save

off misunderstanding in that quarter. Would I have done better to have made it "Indian corn"? There are objections to that also.

The other person who spotted the error and wrote me directly provided a solution. He pointed out that the corn humans eat is soft-shelled corn, while the corn animals eat is hard-shelled corn. I suspect it was all hard-shelled at first. That would explain why our word "hominy" comes from the Algonquin Indian word which means "shelled corn," in a context which can't refer to the husks.

WAVERLEY ROOT.

CIA and Cyprus

Mr. Sulzberger's statement (HTT, July 31) that "the departed junta behaved over Cyprus with a stupidity rare even by its own standards" strikes me as curious.

How very curious that a squallid junta, plagued by a cornucopia of problems at home, should have embarked, of its own accord, on the perilous foreign adventure that toppled the Makarios regime! Was it sheer stupidity and miscalculation by the colonels in Athens? Or was the Cyprus putsch a misbegotten plan executed in concert with our CIA? Mr. Kissinger's even-handed, low-keyed response to the coup in Cyprus—his determined and conspicuously refrained from calling

Makarios "President"; Mr. Kissinger did not hint the putschists—was this mere diplomatic aloofness dictated by our secretary's desire to calm the situation? Might not Mr. Kissinger's ambivalence bespeak yet another Washington-sponsored machination—a devout hope, shall we say, more secretly entertained than publicly stated, that Mr. Sampson and his cronies would stay in power and defrock this beastly Archbishop Makarios, who all know, was not too chummy with us Americans.

It is common knowledge that the departed colonels did not take kindly to Makarios and his government. Further, it is beyond belief that Washington would balk at the opportunity to rid itself of what it considered a quasi-Castro politician and to replace him by a gang of fanatically pro-West brigades. In the opinion of one amateur, if you put one and one together you get what else... but the CIA?

I know full well that to accuse the CIA is to accuse a ghost—a very efficient one at that. Still, a high school student like myself, who has read the checkered history of secrecy and trickery in American foreign policy, cannot be unimpressed by the Cyprus coup and its curious aftermath. Perhaps my musings may serve as food for thought for some of my fellow-Americans.

JOHN PETROPOULOS.
Athens.

Go Beyond Continuity, Ford Urged

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The shock President Nixon's resignation obliges President Ford to emphasize stability. But an effective fight against inflation which the new President has readily stigmatized as Public Enemy No. 1, requires new policies and new men. So the political test for Mr. Ford is how fast and how smoothly he can get his back on Mr. Nixon.

At the root of all this is a situation of a kind unfamiliar to modern American experience. This time the rise in prices is not explained by a sudden increase in demand (as a World War II or a big strike, as at the end of the 1940s and 1950s). The operative force now lies in extraordinary developments on the commodity front.

Oil prices have tripled in past year thanks to the oil producing countries and to handouts, the oil companies. An extra \$20 billion of national income now goes into the pockets of the countries and the firms.

According to Charles Schuler of the Brookings Institution, rises in the price of fuel, food, and housing, between them, account for about 60 per cent of the increase in the consumer price index in the past year. Precisely because the inflation was rooted in supply problems, the measures taken by the Nixon administration have proved ineffective.

The Nixon administration concentrated its efforts on reducing demand by means of interest rates and dampening down government spending. But these actions had no impact whatsoever on international oil cartel or worldwide drought. The old-time devil of excess demand wasn't the demon who needed to be exorcised.

On the contrary, the Nixon policies only made matters worse. Tight money and budget cuts engendered as they were intended to drive down consumer demand. It is now 2.5 per cent lower than a year ago. The fall in demand has predictably had consequences on business. Output is now 1.5 per cent below what it was a year ago.

Sluggish business inevitably affected labor conditions. Real hourly wages have declined by 10 per cent. Some industries dependent on relatively cheap credit—notably housing and utilities—are in very serious straits and the danger of a long-term recession is serious.

The upshot is a truly bleak economic conjuncture. Business is laboring under a double burden: labor during the past year instead of gaining as they do, are moving to get back to own wherever possible. But the big price rises announced the steel and auto industries even in the midst of falling demand. Hence also some big increases already concluded. Local construction contracts, a demand by the microwave from the local producers.

The way out of this kind is to do many things at once. I companies and big unions have to be persuaded to forego, at least for a while, increased wages and prices. Oil prices have to be knocked down—perhaps by nationalization of a counter-attack among the consuming countries. Food prices ought to be stabilized by developing a policy of stockpiling against drought.

Demand should be sustained perhaps by a cut in payroll taxes which would allow over-labor to work in lieu of a wage increase. The unemployed need the cushion of a federal program. Certain industries, notably housing, require special help. Capital needs to be rationed in ways that do not hurt utilities and savings and loan associations.

Doing all these things once requires a major leap in economic management. The strategic posts in government. The present team at the White House, the Treasury at the Office of Budget and Management cannot do the job. As from being believers in the of time religion with a vested interest in vindicating their past, most of them have only the narrowest business experience. They are a scandalous team.

Mr. Ford, of course, can't fire-rate people. For the time being, at least, he enjoys a honeymoon with most sectors of the country. Good men in business and labor and government and the academic world are keen to pitch in. But the long he waits on making changes, if Nixon policies, the harder it will be for him to get the kind of talent required to meet the present economic troubles.

Trials Reported Near End

Korean Court-Martial Jails 2 Students and Prison Guard

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 13 (NYT).—A South Korean court-martial has sentenced 12 more students and a prison guard to prison for defying the government of President Park Chung-hee, a government spokesman announced today.

The most severe term was given to the chairman of the Seoul Students Christian Federation, Suh Chang Suk, who got 10 years for conspiring to overthrow the government. Four students were given 15 years each for similar charges. Most of the accused are Christians.

The prison guard was given an 18-year term for having tried to smuggle a student's letter out of prison.

A spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense, which is conducting the court-martial, indicated that the current series of trials would be over in a couple of days. A total of 135 men have been given sentences ranging from three years to death.

Out of Suspects

The spokesman refused to say if the trials would soon be over. It seemed apparent that the government was running out of suspects. Moreover, one of Mr. Park's favorite tactics has long been to crack down on opponents and then ease off when the fight the lesson had been raised.

In addition, some diplomats are thinking the South Korean government has become aware of international criticism of its repression. Several U.S. congressmen and Asian experts have called for a reduction in American aid and the withdrawal of American forces here to show approval of Mr. Park's suppression of political activity.

The French ambassador, Pierre Budy, was reported to have called on Foreign Minister Kim Dong to convey his government's protest over yesterday's sentence of a Roman Catholic bishop, Michel Chin, to 15 years in prison.

Christian Objective

Christian sources here have said the objective was to have the government lift four emergency measures that were instrumental in the recent political suppression, and to obtain the release of those imprisoned by court-martial. They said that they intended to keep enough peaceful

pressure on the government to attain their goal without going so far as to provoke Mr. Park into another crackdown.

On the government's side, authoritative sources said that Mr. Park plans to lift the emergency decrees once he is assured that the Christians and students, who will return to the universities next month, intend to remain quiet.

The sources said the President also plans to reduce the sentences of students and clergymen step by step, either when their cases are appealed to higher courts or through executive clemency.

The exceptions, the sources said, will be those members of the People's Revolutionary party, which the government alleges is Communist-controlled. Their sentences, including death, will most likely be carried out. Just how many that included was not known.

U.S. Health Institutes to Study Concept of Chiropractic

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The National Institutes of Health, one of the world's foremost medical and biological research organizations, is planning a study of the fundamental concepts of chiropractic, a form of health care that many physicians dismiss as a cult.

The study will be done primarily under the auspices of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, an institute of the NIH.

The neurological institute also has circulated the word through the scientific and health care communities that it has up to \$2 million to spend to support research related to chiropractic. Dr. Murray Goldstein, associate director of the institute, said that about a dozen applications had been received, including two from chiropractors.

The broad study of fundamentals, which is not expected to result directly in any judgment for or against chiropractic, will culminate in an international scientific conference in February. That conference, probably to be held on the Bethesda, Md., campus of the NIH, will be devoted to the subject of "the research status of spinal manipulation," Dr. Goldstein said.

Special Schools

Chiropractic has been described by a proponent as "health care based on adjustments of the spine relative to its biomechanical properties and neurophysiology." Its practitioners earn their de-



REMEMBERING—Teen-aged visitors reading messages on wreaths placed at the memorial to a man who was killed as he tried to cross the Berlin Wall in August, 1962. Yesterday was the 13th anniversary of the Communist-built barrier.

grees at schools of chiropractic rather than medical schools.

The question of whether chiropractic is a legitimate form of health care has been the subject of long and bitter debate between the American Medical Association and chiropractors. The AMA has denounced it as quackery and a cult. Chiropractors have charged that organized medicine is afraid of competition.

The debate was particularly

intense in the years after the passage of the Medicare law in the mid 1960s, with chiropractors claiming the right to be reimbursed under the program of medical insurance for the elderly.

In 1970, a Health, Education and Welfare Department task force recommended a legislative amendment denying federal payments to chiropractors.

Those adverse recommendations were founded on contentions

that chiropractic is not based on valid science, and that chiropractors are usually not adequately trained for broad health care.

In 1972, however, after years of intense lobbying by chiropractors and their supporters on one side and by organized medicine on the other, Congress passed amendments to the Social Security Act that include chiropractic in the Medicare program.

India Concedes a Breakdown in Wheat Deliveries to Cities

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The Indian government conceded yesterday that the struggle to send wheat to the cities is faltering.

The Food Minister, Chidambaram Subramaniam, told Parliament that the government would have to review its wheat policy now that "the trade has failed to fulfill its promise."

The comments by the food minister and other senior officials undermined the somber situation facing such cities as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Lucknow. Moreover, the statement stirred speculation that India would ask the United States for food and evoked discussions and rumors that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was planning policy changes to deal with India's precarious distribution system.

'Open Mind'

A senior food official, A. P. Shinde, told Parliament that the government "has an open mind" on procurement of food for ration shops in the cities, where the bulk of the nation's urban dwellers buy their wheat, spices and cooking oil.

Other officials conceded that the food procurement system—under which the government purchases food for the urban ration shops—is floundering. Inflation, shifting official policies, hoarding, corruption and the failure of state governments to deal with wealthy farmers have merged to jolt the food distribution system.

The problems in seven states, particularly Bihar, have been intensified by floods, which have

destroyed vast quantities of crops and taken at least 200 lives.

"The problem is that there is no government that really administers at a time of crisis like now," a food expert said. "It goes to the lack of social discipline in the country, the realization among big farmers that nothing is going to happen to them."

Bahaj Mehta, a prominent economist, said: "The crisis here is many-dimensional—social, economic and political. It is not only in respect to efficient distribution but also on the production side—and the two are closely intertwined—that the crisis is fast deepening."

Mr. Shinde told Parliament that traders had promised the government that they would contribute five million tons of food or grain to the "central pool" to be sent to ration shops around the nation.

So far, he said, only 1.7 million tons have been procured. Last year at this time, 4.3 million tons had been procured.

6 Armed Men Killed By Bangladesh Mob

DACCA, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—A mob surrounded six armed men yesterday and beat them to death when they attempted to hold up a bank at the Bangladesh town of Rangapur.

Police said that in another incident, at Tangail, about 30 miles northeast of here, two bandits were killed in an exchange of shots with police after attempting to break into a house.

Palestinian Ban In Berlin Upheld

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The West German Administrative Court today upheld a decree by West Berlin banning two Palestinian groups.

On orders of the Interior Ministry, the West Berlin city government banned the General Union of Palestinian Students and the General Union of Palestinian Workers, which also were banned in West Germany after the massacre of Israeli athletes by a Palestinian guerrilla group at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

The West Berlin branches of the Palestinian groups filed a complaint against the ban.

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U.S. Coal Miners all Shutdown or Next Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The United Mine Workers union called a five-day "memorial" shutdown of the nation's coal mines for next week, exercising a clause in its expiring contract with the coal operators to pressure them for a new

The Monday-through-Friday job will take about 120,000 UMW members from their jobs in 30 mines and reduce coal supplies by a week's production of 12.5 million tons—perhaps 10 percent of this year's anticipated output of 620 million tons.

Most coal consumers—with exception of the steel industry and some isolated electric power plants—the interruption is not expected to be grave.

Although UMW officials acknowledged privately that a region of above-ground coal strikes was a main strategic objective of the miners' memorial move, in part, to weaken the industry's bargaining stance in forthcoming negotiations for a new contract deadline Nov. 12—neither the newly minted leadership of the union principal coal spokesmen did comment publicly on this intended impact.

UMW president Arnold Miller lifted the union's exercise of contractual provision, originally conceived by the late John L. Lewis and used by him in the 1930s and 1960s for both negotiation and protest purposes, by citing the high accident rate of the industry.

Corsica Fires Under Control

JACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Fires which have defied more than 40,000 acres of forest in Corsica now appear under control, an official said today.

Local firefighters, assisted by soldiers sent from mainland France, have the situation under control. Prefect Jean Delaunay died after an aerial survey of the island.

The strong winds which fanned flames during the last two days abated this morning and only 10 small fires remained and are being fought, he said.

Russian, Swede Lead Senior Chess Matches

ANIL, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Soviet Grandmaster Anatoly Karpis of the Soviet Union and Sweden's Lars-Ake Nilner today were leading the two days play in the championship round of the 13th World Senior Chess Championship.

They now have two points each, having defeated Argentina's Sergio Carlos Giarde and Schneider, Jaime Sunye Neto of Brazil, all a point behind them are American Peter Winston, and Anthony John Miles and Dicks of the Netherlands, all with 1 1/2 points.

Contraband Said On Ship Towed To French Port

BREST, France, Aug. 13 (AP).—Customs officials said today that 68 tons of cigarettes and 50 cases of whiskey had been found aboard the Panamanian-registered freighter Dami after it was forced to enter the port here.

A customs launch yesterday fired at the Dami in French territorial waters, opening a hole in the hull and hitting below the bridge, when the 492-ton vessel failed to obey orders to halt. Two tugs which assisted the Dami to port helped to pump water from the hold.

The customs officials said that the American and English cigarettes were listed in the ship's cargo papers but the port of embarkation and debarkation was not mentioned. French customs regulations forbid the shipment of cigarettes in vessels of less than 500 tons to avoid the possibility of moving in close to shore for clandestine unloading. The officials said the Dami was first suspected because of its small size.

A more thorough examination of the cargo was in progress.

Black Unions Report Advance in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—South Africa's Anglo American Corp., which employs some 250,000 blacks, today said that it was prepared to recognize and negotiate with their trade unions in all its enterprises.

The statement by the mining and industrial corporation was interpreted as a small but significant advance for advocates of black unions. The government does not now recognize them—preferring worker-management negotiations on a company basis—and this has stripped them of effective bargaining power.

Maria Maksakova, Soviet Mezzo, Dies

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Maria P. Maksakova, 72, internationally known mezzo-soprano and soloist of the Bolshoi Theater for 30 years until 1953, died Sunday. Tass said today.

Bailey K. Howard

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP).—Bailey K. Howard, 59, retired chairman and chief executive of Field Enterprises Inc., died yesterday after a heart attack. He retired in 1971 from Field Enterprises, the parent of 21 national and international divisions and subsidiaries, including the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News.

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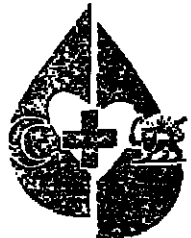
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Indonesian Student Is First To Be Tried for January Riots

By H.D.S. Greenway

JAKARTA (WP).—The trial of 24-year old medical student Hari-man Siregar is being watched with more than usual interest here because it is the first of the political trials to follow the serious rioting that swept the capital during the visit of Japan's Premier Kakuei Tanaka last January.

Mr. Siregar was chairman of the University of Indonesia's student union and a vocal critic of government policies. He is charged with subversion—a crime that carries the death penalty.

Many articulate Indonesians, even cabinet ministers, say privately that the January riots grew out of rising student protest against government corruption and denial of social justice, as well as an investment policy that the students believed was selling out the country to foreign exploitation.

The official version, however, is that the riots were an organized plot to overthrow the government of President Suharto and that Hari-man Siregar was part of it.

The state security apparatus called "Kopkamtib," an acronym for the command for the restora-

tion of security and order, arrested 800 people in the wake of the riots—many of them lawyers, students, writers and other intellectuals as well as veterans of the long-banned Socialist party of Indonesia. Several newspapers were closed in a move widely interpreted as an attempt to put the lid on dissent.

Most of those arrested in the days following the riots have been released, but arrests continue and there are no official figures on how many people are now being held. A spokesman for the attorney general said that 42 people had been handed over for trial but he would not confirm or deny that others were still being held by Kopkamtib. Kopkamtib officials refused to be interviewed.

The whole question of political prisoners is a touchy one in Indonesia, for there is in effect a Kopkamtib Archipelago of prison camps filled with political prisoners who were allegedly involved in the abortive Communist coup of Sept. 30, 1965. Most of them have never been tried. The Kopkamtib Archipelago is less extensive, less efficient and less purposefully cruel than Alexander Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago. But to interested humanitarian groups, such as the London-based Amnesty International, the Indonesian camps are no less a violation of human rights.

The government admits to holding 35,000 political prisoners connected with the 1965 coup attempt, but Amnesty International, which has made a study of the subject, says the figure is probably more like 55,000. There are constant rumors that these prisoners are being used on forced-labor projects—a charge the government vigorously denies.

Humanitarian groups are concerned about prison conditions, malnutrition and lack of medical attention. Indonesian authorities answer by saying that in prison colonies, such as the island of Buru where 10,000 political prisoners have been exiled, the prisoners grow their own food and their lot is no worse than that of citizens in much of rural Java. The government's claim contains some truth as well as irony.

But conditions in regular prisons, as distinct from prison farms, are undoubtedly worse. In December three prisoners were reported to have died of starvation in Jakarta's Salemba Prison in a single week, Amnesty International claimed.

Schmidt Predicts Delay in Signing Of Security Pact

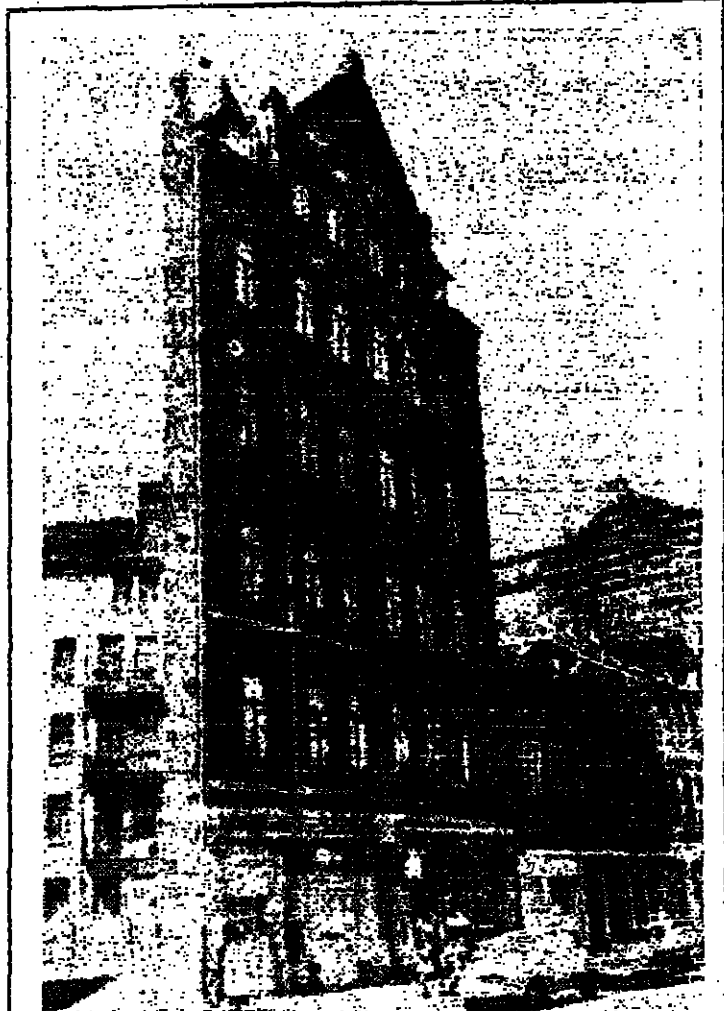
BONN, Aug. 13 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt predicted today that the slow pace of the European security conference in Geneva will delay agreement and a summit signing ceremony until early next year.

Mr. Schmidt said that he expected a summit meeting of government and state leaders and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev to sign a pact on East-West security and cooperation in Europe.

"But it doesn't seem to me likely that this will happen this year," Mr. Schmidt told the newspaper Die Welt. "Four weeks ago I considered this a possibility, but today I think it unlikely. I now reckon with early 1975."

Asked if the finished agreement would include a section legitimizing "peaceful change" of national borders in Europe, Mr. Schmidt replied: "This point certainly will be included. This is for us and not only for us, a cardinal point."

The Soviet Union has been reluctant to concede this point, which would sanction political unification of Western Europe or possible reunification of East and West Germany without the use of force.



WEDGED IN—Triangular-shaped apartment house in Hannover is not quite as wafer-thin as photo shows.

Reds Said to Combine Units For Sabotage in Saigon Area

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Communist commanders have consolidated all commando units in the Saigon area into a single force to carry out coordinated sabotage in the capital region, U.S. and South Vietnamese military sources said today.

During the last two months, Communist leaders have merged the 16th Engineer Regiment and a number of Viet Cong commando battalions and companies into the 26th Division, the sources said.

The 16th Regiment has been operating mostly in areas north of the capital and is composed of well-trained North Vietnamese saboteurs, the sources said. They said the new division's strength is not known, but it is believed to be about 6,000 men.

600 infiltrators

In the last two months, at least 600 Communist soldiers have infiltrated into Saigon, U.S. military sources said.

The high level of infiltration has prompted military experts to recommend that the number of guards on U.S. installations in the Saigon area be increased by 50 per cent.

On the battlefield, Communist gunners hit Bien Hoa Air Base and its vicinity for the fourth consecutive day today, the Saigon command spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said.

12 Rockets

Bien Hoa is 14 miles north of Saigon. Col. Hien said 12 Russian-made 122-mm rockets hit the air base's outskirts, wounding three soldiers.

The shelling since Saturday has damaged five F-4 jets on the base, military sources said. The military command said South Vietnamese planes flew 109 strikes yesterday against Communist strongholds. At least 62 of the strikes were flown in Binh Dinh Province, 260 miles north of Saigon, and killed 68 Communist troops, the command said.

Highway 4 Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 13 (AP).—Fighting continued at two points along Highway 4, which leads southwest from the capital to Cambodia's deep-water port at Kompong Som, the command reported today.

Reinforced insurgents were reported moving to an area 47 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. They

Farm Group's Office Ransacked in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Austrian police sought today to establish whether political motives were involved in a weekend break-in and ransacking at the offices of the Austrian Farmers Federation, a conservative organization.

The federation, linked to the opposition People's party, is often in conflict with Austria's Socialist government.

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Dated: April 2, 1974.
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EDWARD C. BELL, 630 Twentieth St., Oakland, California 94612. TEL.: (415) 461-4500, Attorney for Petitioner.

attacked government units which have been stalled in a drive to link up with forces in besieged Kompong Sella, further west, according to field reports.

Kompong Sella, a small provincial town 70 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, has been under daily Khmer Rouge shelling for more than three months.

The command reported that Highway 6 has been reopened between Siem Reap and the Thai border.

Hijacker Pays For Diversion

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—A man who chartered a light aircraft for a flight in Angola hijacked the plane to South-West Africa and then paid for the flight, the pilot, Antonio Gomes, said today.

The unidentified passenger chartered the aircraft to fly from São Paulo, in southern Angola, to the town of Perera d'Eca, near the border with South-West Africa.

As the plane approached its destination, the hijacker forced Mr. Gomes to fly to an airstrip in South-West Africa, the pilot said. After landing, the passenger paid in full for the flight.

Russia Confirms Death of 8 Soviet Women Climbers

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet press acknowledged today that eight Soviet women mountain climbers perished in a storm last week on Lenin Peak in the Soviet Pamirs.

The press agency Tass reported that an official commission of inquiry had concluded that the deaths were "not a result of some mismanagement or mistakes, but a natural disaster."

The deaths of the women were first reported yesterday by a New York Times correspondent who was one of the American climbers who discovered the frozen victims Thursday on the way to the 28,406-foot summit of Lenin Peak.

Tass said that Soviet, Japanese and American teams were dispatched to the scene but could not make contact "in the conditions of almost zero visibility and a gale-force wind." In fact, the Japanese and American climbers who found the women were on their way to the summit with no earlier knowledge of the other team of climbers.

4 Die Near Matterhorn

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 13 (AP).—Two Austrian and two West German mountain climbers were killed in the Matterhorn region yesterday, police reported. They said that the two Austrians fell several hundred yards after ignoring a guide's warning to avoid a dangerous route up the 14,792-foot Matterhorn. The two Germans fell while trying to scale 13,787-foot Mount Rimpfischhorn.

Chilean Boycott Set By Transport Union

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The International Transport Workers Federation congress decided today to boycott all transportation to Chile on Sept. 18 and 19, a federation official said.

The ITWP has about six million members. The congress accepted a resolution condemning Chile's military government and what it called a refusal to grant Chilean workers human rights.

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LEET :

.S. Blacks a Hit in London n First Leg of Europe Tour

By Oleg Kerenky

DON (INT)—Dance Theater of Harlem sounds like a modern dance group, to be the first black classical company, and a mixture of classical and modern works. The opening of the first European tour at the Wells Theatre is an auspicious start, with critical public enthusiasm, long lines at the box office, and full houses.

st of French prove Divorce

PARIS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The city of the French divorce and, also believe that, of separation, the children, and be put in the care of their mother, a magazine poll showed the poll by the SOFRES for the magazine, 56 per cent of those polled said if a couple cannot get along they should divorce. Fifty-seven per cent of those polled thought the child should be awarded to the father, 25 per cent opposed the idea that a marriage be dissolved as a lease renewable every five years. Fifty per cent of those polled favored easier divorce laws for Roman Catholic marriages.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

a world premiere of Krzysztof Penderecki's "Jacob's Dream" dedicated for Aug. 14 by the estrée National de Monte Carlo under Stanislaw Skrowaczek in the courtyard of the Principier in Monaco. Witold Lutoski will be the soloist in the Piano Concerto No. 2, and program will be completed by Brahms's First Symphony.

part's 21 piano concertos will be performed in a series of seven parts this season at the Pleyel in Paris, beginning Sept. 30, by Daniel Barenboim, the English Chamber Orchestra. The first three concerts Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2. The program will be completed in four parts scheduled for Feb. 19, 20 and March 3 and 6, 1975.

New England Conservatory choir and chorus, 142 strong, under the leadership of Peter Schuller, president of conservatory, and Lorna de Varon, the choir director, will perform at several summer musical festivals during the first half of the season. The students will appear at Lucerne, Lausanne, and at Arcachon, France. The repertoire for the festival includes several works of Schuller's, including "Requiem Canticles" and "Mahl's Symphony No. 10."

Chicago Symphony Orchestra will begin its second season tour Sept. 12 with a concert under its music director, Georg Solti, at the Musikverein in Vienna. The tour by 108-member orchestra will include 12 concerts in 11 cities, beginning on Sept. 27 at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels, and including appearances at the new theaters in Linz, Austria (Sept. 13), two concerts in the La Fenice in Venice (Sept. 16 and 18) and a season-long concert at the Paris Opera (Sept. 23). Other concerts will be in Munich, Frankfurt, Florence, London and Madrid. The orchestra's repertoire for the tour includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, Beethoven's Symphonies No. 1, 3 and 7, and Schumann's Symphony No. 4.

Fast Youths turn From 3. Vacation

NNEAPOLIS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Weeks ago, 120 Belfast children arrived from a vacation from troubles in Northern Ireland, ready to go to school, but looking more confident and happier than on their arrival.

The project was sponsored by Hibbing, Minn., Rotary Club, included both Protestant and Catholic children, who stayed in Midwestern families.

Hibbing Rotarians do not want to bring children to the Midwestern area. "This was a great experience," one spokesman said. "But we've only benefited children."

Robbins, by the circus-like exaggeration of their "Cossaire" pas de deux, by the Broadway-style slickness of their folk numbers, or by the liberal feeling that black is beautiful and must be praised. But I am fairly certain that a white company presenting exactly the same mixed bag would not arouse anything like such enthusiasm.

First, we must admire the fact that Arthur Mitchell has created his company in five years, a brief moment in the normal growth of a classical company. Moreover, some of his dancers had little or no previous training. Mitchell says there was a myth that blacks cannot do classical ballet, but in fact he himself was for years a distinguished soloist with the New York City Ballet and there have been several other black dancers on the international scene, such as Sylvester Campbell who used to do virtuoso roles with the Dutch National Ballet. And there have actually been about five short-lived Negro ballet companies in the United States before Mitchell also says that we should forget his dancers are black, and judge them simply as dancers; that is almost possible, and almost what the critics are doing, but not quite.

Abstract Works
It is easiest in the abstract classical works. Many experienced judges find Harlem's version of Balanchine's "Agon" preferable even to that of the New York City Ballet; it is given with precision and attack. The same choreographer's "Concerto Barocco" is good too, though with too much noise from the women's blocked shoes. Arthur Mitchell's own "Hobere Suite," however, to Grieg's music, was marred by very ragged ensemble work, by one man nearly falling over and a woman tumbling gently backwards from a high lift. A pretty decor of projected stars and planets could not quite compensate for the dancing, or for agreeable but rather sub-Balanchine choreography. John Taras's lovely "Design for Strings" was also partly spoiled by lack of unison, a frequent fault with this company.

Roman Brooks, Virginia Johnson in Dance Theater of Harlem's "Caravansera".

City Ballet; it is given with precision and attack. The same choreographer's "Concerto Barocco" is good too, though with too much noise from the women's blocked shoes. Arthur Mitchell's own "Hobere Suite," however, to Grieg's music, was marred by very ragged ensemble work, by one man nearly falling over and a woman tumbling gently backwards from a high lift. A pretty decor of projected stars and planets could not quite compensate for the dancing, or for agreeable but rather sub-Balanchine choreography. John Taras's lovely "Design for Strings" was also partly spoiled by lack of unison, a frequent fault with this company.

For two acrobatic poses, is outrageous, but brings the house down. The most worrying part of the repertoire is the ethnic section, which brings each of the three different programs to a close. First one wonders why a classical ballet company should be doing this sort of thing at all, secondly one notes that Geoffrey Holder's "Dougla" and Mitchell's "Rhythmetron" are not as good as similar works presented in the past by Katherine Dunham or Alvin Ailey. Both have percussion scores and involve folk ritual; "Dougla" at least displays exotic costumes and plenty of bare flesh. Like "Rhythmetron," Talley Beatty's "Caravansera" starts with a sort of tent rising

up off the stage, as in "Hair" or a work by Nikolajus, but this only provides a slightly pretentious start and finish to a work which consists mainly of fast-moving diagonal leaps across the stage.

The most interesting and entertaining of the works in this genre is Louis Johnson's "Forces of Rhythm," a strange mélange of classical, jungle and revue dances to an equally strange mixture of Tchaikovsky, percussion and blues. Sometimes the classical dancing is done to the Negro music, and vice versa, and the intention is evidently to show the different styles and possibilities open to a black dancer.

The biggest applause went to Paul Russell's solo in black hat, white socks and very little else, and to William Scott's very effective rendering, bordering on parody, of traditional minstrel routines. It was not always easy to know whether the applause registered delight at vitality and high spirits, appreciation of the joke, or sheer astonishment at skill, and some of the clapping and cheers had seemed embarrassingly patronizing. Certainly this company's mixed repertoire makes it unusually difficult to judge; but there is no doubt about its considerable achievement, even if not all the claims made for it are yet fully justified.

An anti-Soviet demonstration was planned for today by the Southern California Council for Soviet Jewry.

Moiseyev Group To Go On in U.S. Despite Bomb

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (AP)—Russia's Moiseyev dancers are scheduled to open a six-day performance at the Shrine Auditorium tonight despite a bomb blast which damaged two doors in the building.

No injuries were reported in the explosion yesterday, and Peter Hagen of the Los Angeles Police Department said that detectives had no clues to the bomber's identity.

An anti-Soviet demonstration was planned for today by the Southern California Council for Soviet Jewry.

"We oppose violence of any sort. We plan to get our message across in a peaceful and constructive way," a spokesman said.

The Dance Theater of Harlem will be at Sadler's Wells until Aug. 24, going on to Oslo (Aug. 26), Helsinki (Aug. 28-29), Belgium (week of Sept. 2—with a performance Sept. 6 in Brussels), and Manchester, England (week of Sept. 16).

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

POSITANO, Italy, Aug. 13 (UPI)—With its new 1,000-seat open-air theater in a cove a half-mile from the port, this resort south of Naples has launched itself on the festival circuit. In charge of the first festival this summer was a resident: Franco Zeffirelli, who presided over music, ballet, cinema and theater.

Stars of the show: Laurence Olivier and his wife, actress Joan Plowright. The theme of the theatrical section: Shakespeare—who got an erratic tribute. Only one Shakespearean play—"Twelfth Night"—was performed during the two-week festival and it came off as a hippy travesty with the actors, if nothing else, performing at the top of their lungs.

The other theater selections seem to have been chosen at random. One of Pirandello's poorest plays, "Lazzaro," was revived with non-Pirandelloesque sentimental religiosity. The Italian theater of the moment seems to consist entirely of Pirandello and Brecht.

The cinema program remained faithful to Shakespeare with the projection of TV films of British National Theatre productions of "Othello" and "The Merchant of Venice," starring Lord Olivier.

The Oliviers have been appearing in Eduardo de Filippo's Neapolitan comedy "Saturday, Sunday, Monday" in London. Olivier has now withdrawn from the cast, but Miss Plowright will resume her role when the play reopens for a West End run. Zeffirelli, who staged the English adaptation, is to produce it in New York this season with another company of players.

The festival's concluding ceremony, which lasted into the early hours of yesterday, had as its theme a character as the festival itself.

A TV film in which Zeffirelli interviewed De Filippo about the Commedia Dell'Arte and its masked Punch figure, Pulcinella, was instructive, with De Filippo producing a contemporary Pulcinella from the streets of Naples and with bits of old popular comedies being performed.

A long parade of well-known Italian players then filed on stage to say a few words.

Then the Oliviers, hand in hand, took the stage to be welcomed by De Filippo. Lord Olivier expressed his gratitude. And

France Ups Postage

PARIS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The government today announced that the cost of regular surface mail will rise from 50 to 60 centimes (10 to 12 cents) on Sept. 16.

ITALY

A New Theater, a New Festival



Lord Olivier, Di Filippo at Positano.

then the evening's high moment and the main event of the festival came when Miss Plowright recited Portia's lines, with Saviano, with Lord Olivier rendering eloquent reply.

Wurlitzer Stringed Instruments To Be Sold—'With Integrity'

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Rembert Wurlitzer, Inc., often described as the world's leading dealer in fine old stringed instruments, will go out of business at the end of next month, the company's president and sole owner disclosed.

The owner, Mrs. Lee Wurlitzer, said that her decision was triggered by the expiration of the lease on the company's headquarters at 16 West 61st street. But she added, "I'm tired. I want to retire. I love the old-fiddle business and I want to dispose of the instruments in a civilized way, with integrity."

Negotiations are now under way, Mrs. Wurlitzer said, for the sale of the collection in large lots to a select few old-instrument dealers. "I would never sell them at retail nor auction them off," she explained, "since that would mean that the collection, which has been insured for more than a decade at \$1 million and includes some 1,400 'objects,' would be gobbled up by collectors. 'I wouldn't want to see that,' she said. "I want the instruments to be used by musicians."

The Wurlitzer collection over the years has included many of the most famous violins, cellos, violas and bows in existence. Perhaps the most valuable now on hand, Mrs. Wurlitzer said, is the "Heller" Strad, which was commissioned from Stradivari by an English family named Heller and has had only three owners. Last year when it was taken to Japan for exhibit, according to Mrs. Wurlitzer, the "Heller" was appraised by three leading dealers as worth \$300,000 and insured for that amount.

Although the collection to be disposed of includes such renowned old names as Stradivari, Amati, Ruggieri, Bergomi, Montecassini, one of the company's most prized possessions is a quartet of instruments built by Simone Fernando Sacconi, who died only last year.

"Simone was the greatest modern maker," Mrs. Wurlitzer said, "and this is a simply beautiful quartet."

Mrs. Wurlitzer, whose late husband Rembert established the stringed instrument firm in 1949 when he withdrew from the original Wurlitzer Co., took over upon his death in 1963.

The Wurlitzer Co. was founded in 1842 by Rembert's grandfather, Rudolph. Its diverse interests have ranged from organs and pianos to electric guitars and juke boxes.

What they're wearing in Paris



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NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Yrs.	Year ago	
WOOL			
March	146.00	146.00	\$145.00
COCOA			
High	Low	Close	
Sep.	81.75	80.80	
Dec.	79.75	79.10	
March	79.50	79.65	
May	81.00	80.75	
July	82.25	81.40	
Oct.	82.25	82.25	
Dec.	81.00	80.75	
COPPER			
Aug.	94.00	94.00	
Sep.	92.00	92.15	
Dec.	92.50	94.00	
Jan.	94.00	94.10	
Mar.	94.00	94.00	
May	96.10	94.80	
Aug.	95.10	95.10	
Oct.	95.10	95.10	
Dec.	96.10	95.30	
ORANGE JUICE			
Aug.	55.00	55.00	
Sep.	55.00	55.00	
Dec.	55.00	55.00	
Jan.	55.00	55.00	
Mar.	55.00	55.00	
May	55.00	55.00	
Aug.	55.00	55.00	
Oct.	55.00	55.00	
Dec.	55.00	55.00	
Jan.	55.00	55.00	
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Oct.	55.00	55.00	
Dec.	55.00	55.00	
Jan.	55.00	55.00	
Mar.	55.00	55.00	
May	55.00	55.00	
Aug.	55.00	55.00	
Oct.	55.00	55.00	
Dec.	55.0		

مَكْرًا مِنَ اللَّهِ مَا

Trade Deficit U.K. Rises Bit in July

Prices Blamed; Exs, Sterling Slip

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The visible trade deficit increased slightly and was short of a record level, due to the nation's rising oil bill, the government reported today.

The report was blamed for a weakening in prices on the London Stock Exchange, which closed at its lowest point in 1974. At the same time, the pound declined against the dollar in foreign exchange markets, although it held firm against other currencies.

Despite the government's repeated expressions of optimism that its trade position would begin to improve, little improvement has been evident so far. The visible deficit for July was 23 per cent above January deficit and triple the deficit for July 1973.

A visible deficit, involving trade in goods as opposed to invisible items such as tourism, financial transactions, and services, was 2478 million, up from the 2477 million in June and 2479 million in May.

Non-Oil Deficit Falls

The July deficit in petroleum-related products to a record 2345 million from a previous record of 2332 million in June. The visible deficit for goods fell to 2152 million from June's 2146 million.

Non-oil deficit fell to 266 million from June's 272 million. Economists fear that the deficit will come under increasing pressure if the nation's oil bill continues to rise.

Prices Blamed

The high rate of inflation, rising 18.5 per cent in the latest month reporting period, also created anxieties over the inflation relationship of sterling to other currencies.

Prices Blamed

Prices of the pound, the pound more than one cent today closed at about \$2.35. The pound of England was reported to have risen in the exchange rate with purchases of about 100 million.

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Prices Blamed

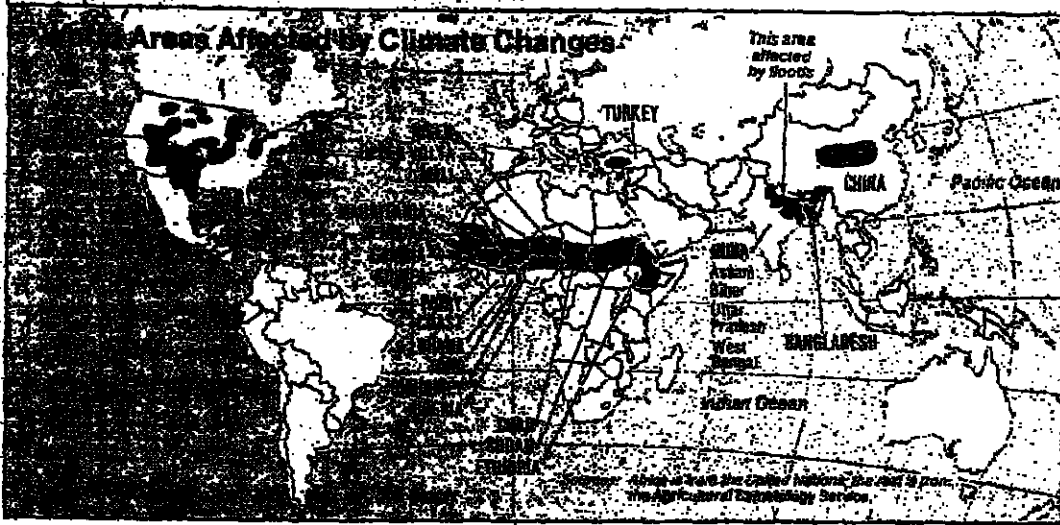
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Current U.S. Drought No Isolated Phenomenon

Experts Fear New Cycle of Poor Harvests

TECHUMSEH, Neb., Aug. 13 (AP)—The drought which has destroyed the hoped-for U.S. bumper crop of corn, soybeans and other crops in the Midwest could be signaling the beginning of a period of poor harvests, growing food shortages, and higher prices.

Many students of weather trends are concerned that the lack of rainfall that cut so deeply into crop yields in such key states as Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas is an isolated phenomenon. They say it could be the start of a drought that could affect large parts of the central United States for years, causing shortages in this country and abroad.

Economists see the current drought as hastening the liquidation of cattle herds that already is under way. Any such development could foreclose the possibility of cheaper meat in this decade.

Moreover, it is expected that farmers increasingly will turn to irrigation to maintain or improve the productivity of their land. This would add a significant and permanent new element to the cost of producing food.

Several observations prompt fears that this summer's arid weather over a band extending from northern New Mexico and Texas on the south to South Dakota on the north may be more than just a temporary condition. One is that Great Plains droughts have run in roughly 20-year cycles, and another is about time. The latest extended dry period came in 1953-54, and the one before that—rated as the worst in the past century—extended from 1933 through 1935.

Irving Krick, former head of the meteorology department at the California Institute of Technology and now president of a private weather-forecasting firm in California, has done comparative studies of atmospheric pressure, and he expects low rainfall in the Midwest to continue into 1975.

"It's going to get worse in the next few years," he declares. "Our projections are that the old drought area from New Mexico up to Canada will stay dry and will spread. Conditions now are similar to those of the middle 1930s. Moisture below ground is being sucked out by crops and isn't being replenished."

Reid Bryson, director of the Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin, concurs with this general belief. "We don't know in detail how these things evolve, but the evidence is abundantly clear that the climate of the earth is changing and in a direction that isn't promising in terms of our ability to feed the world," he says. "It must be remembered that crop-production weather during the 15 years or so preceding 1972 was the best it's been in the

past century and a half. The chances of its recurring are about one in 10,000."

Whatever the extended outlook for rainfall, the drought already

Butz Opposes Export Controls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said today that he remains opposed to controls on U.S. grain exports despite the poor prospects for corn and other crops.

"I think the need for controls will not be as pressing as some people will indicate," he said.

Due to yesterday's downward revision by the Agriculture Department on some key grain harvests, it has been widely assumed that the Ford administration would consider the possibility of limiting exports.

U.S. Airlines Cut Schedules And Seek Fare Increases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) and the airlines it regulates are moving increasingly to limit the number of flights scheduled and to push air fares generally upward.

While airlines profits may benefit, passengers could often find reservations harder to get and planes more crowded as well as more costly to travel in. It all adds up to a combined high-flying promotional approach the aviation industry has long taken.

On top of domestic fare increases of about 12 per cent since Dec. 1 and international boosts totaling 25 per cent since Jan. 1, the CAB is likely to approve another transatlantic raise this year, and it is urging a substantial boost in special discount fares over the ocean.

Seek Floor on Charter Rates

The CAB is also encouraging airlines to set a floor under overseas charter-group rates that is higher than the current minimum; if they cannot do so voluntarily, the CAB will order a floor into effect, probably by next Jan. 1, and prospects appear dim for rolling back the latest "temporary" domestic fare increase of 9 per cent, which theoretically expires Oct. 31.

Though the fuel shortage has eased, many U.S. flight reductions put into effect during last winter's pinch remain in force, through about 20 agreements among airlines. In recent months, the CAB has approved further

domestic cuts, almost invariably along fuel savings as justification. This month's flight schedules are 6.1 per cent short of a year ago, though there have been some seasonal flight additions for the summer. A current board study of domestic routes may well lead to more curtailment.

Complicating this cutback effort, though likely to encourage more cutbacks in the future, is a recent softening in airline business. The trunk-line "load factor"—percentage of seats filled with paying passengers—had risen to 60 per cent in June from 54.9 per cent a year before. But the figure slipped to 54.4 per cent in July—still a 1 1/2 percentage points higher than the July 1973 figure. The CAB's policy of keeping planes fuller may well lead to more flight cuts in the months ahead, with business slowing down. Meanwhile, critics of the new approach argue that the increased fares are driving business away, setting up a vicious circle that may lead to still more service cuts in the future.

"We've had too much emphasis on passenger convenience in the past," says Whitney Gilliland, CAB vice-chairman. The board must be "more tolerant" of fuller planes, even if "it may mean somebody has to wait a day to get a flight," he adds.

Avoiding Competition

Though Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines recently broke off talks on possible pooling of operations and revenues on overseas flights, that does not rule out a new try, or perhaps informal route-swapping—with each line ending up with fewer routes and less head-to-head competition.

Furthermore, CAB chairman Robert Timm suggests that a current "transatlantic route renewal" case before the CAB may provide an opportunity to consolidate routes, though it was conceived as a way to expand them.

Mr. Timm concedes that the current trend is not just fuel-related. "The overcapacity problem was there when the carriers were telling me they had all the fuel they wanted," he says, adding that "it came into pretty sharp focus when fuel price became a big issue."

The upshot, consumer advocates warn, could be that air travel may become so costly and inconvenient that some passengers will not want to board a plane at all. Even some industry leaders worry that the retrenchment policy may set off a downward spiral that would be hard to stop. Not only might reduced service alienate some travelers, but, it is feared, higher fares might drive customers away and force further reduction of flights.

Japanese Prices Rise

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—The Japanese wholesale price index in July rose 1.1 per cent from June to 154.1 on the 1970-based index, the Bank of Japan said today.

South African Mines Vie for Union Corp.

Gold Fields Tops Offer Of Barlow Rand

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Gold Fields of South Africa is bidding about \$650 million to take over Union Corp., which is presently discussing a merger with Barlow Rand. All three are South African-based mining companies.

Financial sources here estimate that a successful takeover would give the Gold Fields group 30 per cent of South African gold production, compared with 38 per cent for Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa.

Gold Fields is offering to exchange six of its ordinary shares plus seven new convertible preferred shares for every 100 Union Corp. shares. The offer's value is equivalent to some 730 South African cents (about \$10.58) per Union Corp. share compared with the market price of 550 cents.

The value of the proposed offer would represent a 50 per cent increase in the value of Union Corp. shares before the first announcement of the proposed merger with Barlow Rand last month.

The bid, announced here today, is expected to be made officially in six or seven weeks. Union Corp. officials said they would study the offer and make their recommendation to shareholders "in due course."

A spokesman for merchant bankers Hill Samuel said the Gold Fields offer is about 40 per cent higher than the Barlow Rand terms.

Gold Fields said that the combined asset value of the two companies would total over 13 billion rand (about \$1.9 billion).

In other merger news, directors of St. Martin's Property Corp. rejected as "wholly inadequate" a bid from Commercial Union Assurance Co.

The St. Martin's board said also that the offer, valuing the firm at about \$8 million, is "inappropriate" in that it consists entirely of Commercial Union ordinary shares and would not give St. Martin's shareholders any cash.

Inflation Fears Clip NYSE Prices

Dow Falls 10.88 In Light Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—President Ford's address to Congress last night was regarded by Wall Street analysts as a good morale booster for the nation. But it was overshadowed by depressing agricultural news, and stock prices declined across a broad front today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 10.88 to 756.41. It closed Aug. 13 at 752.58 before jumping 45 points in the first three sessions last week in anticipation of Mr. Nixon's resignation. It has been declining steadily since Wednesday.

Volume totaled 10.14 million

speculation in the farm commodity futures market on Midwest crop drought losses contributed to the concern about inflation.

Grumman retreated 2 3/8 to 10 1/8 after trading as high as 12 5/8. Late in the session it was announced that the Senate in effect killed a proposed \$100 million loan agreement between the Navy and Grumman. The company had no immediate comment.

Glamour stocks were among the most active on the Big Board and were lower. Texas Instrument was down 5/8 at 75 1/4. Xerox was off 3 1/4 at 88 1/4. IBM lost 3 1/4 at 202 1/4 and Burroughs fell 4 3/4 to 84.

Equitable Life Mortgage fell 1 1/4 to 11 5/8 after reporting that July-quarter net fell to 48 cents a share from 55 cents a year earlier.

Tishman Realty was down 3 1/4 to 11 3/4. The company reported a nine-month loss.

Gold mining and silver mining stocks were strong. ASA gained 4 to 97, Campbell Redlake rose 1 3/4 to 41. Homestake was ahead 3 3/4 at 62 3/8 and International Mining added 5 1/4 to 16.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.59 to 75.10.

McCulloch Oil, Syntex and Giant Wellbore mines, among the volume leaders, surrendered small fractions.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares fell 1.55 to 63.97.

Bond prices closed mixed in quiet trading. Government coupons dipped by up to 1/8 in the longer dates while the shorter maturities held steady. Corporates were little changed.

In Chicago, pessimistic crop forecasts pushed grain futures to limit gains today. Trading virtually ceased after most contracts opened at limit advances and remained there throughout the session.

The surge reversed a three-day decline during which corn lost 26 cents a bushel and soybeans fell 70 cents. Because of the decline, soybean trading limits were increased today to 30 cents a bushel.

Most traders displayed large stocks of unfilled purchase orders because of the quick surge to price limits.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Prices to Be Increased

Officials of Fiat say the giant Italian auto maker will announce soon a new round of price hikes ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. It would be the third price increase this year, decided by higher production costs—manpower and materials—officials say. In January, Fiat raised prices by 12 per cent. The company ordered a further increase in June ranging from 12 to 20 per cent.

Conoco Finds Gas, Oil Off Indonesia

A group headed by Continental Oil Co. (Conoco) has discovered natural gas and oil in Indonesian waters of the South China Sea. The discovery well, in 289 feet of water and about 100 miles west of Natuna Island, is in an exploration area which the group holds under a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company. Conoco says the discovery flow rates were 26.5 million cubic feet of gas and 4,727 barrels of oil a day. The Conoco group last month announced a discovery some 100 miles to the west, where the cumulative flow was 24 million cubic feet of gas and 4,220 barrels of oil and condensate a day. Conoco, a 40 per cent interest in the Pertamina consortium, is operator for the group. Getty Oil, a 25 per cent interest and a unit of Standard of Indiana recently acquired a 35 per cent interest.

Plant Expansion Slows

A number of announcements of new U.S. manufacturing plants and plant expansion projects in this year's first quarter dropped 14 per

cent from the like 1973 period, according to Fahlstich Co., plant-location consultant. It attributes the decline to business uncertainties, high interest rates, the energy crunch and materials shortages. The 1,631 announcements in the first quarter include all new plants that will employ 200 workers or more and every "feasible" expansion, Fahlstich says. In the first quarter, 49 per cent of the announcements were for the 16 Southeastern states. Major declines came in the textiles and leather group, down 39 per cent; the food and miscellaneous industry group, off 23 per cent; and transportation equipment, down 42 per cent. Petroleum was up 85 per cent and paper posted a 49 per cent gain.

Warner-Lambert Merger Cleared

A U.S. Federal Trade Commission official has ruled that the 1970 merger of two international drug manufacturers, Warner-Lambert and Parke-Davis, does not restrict competition in the pharmaceutical industry. Judge Andrew Goodhope ruled in an initial decision, dismissed an FTC staff complaint against the two companies. Warner-Lambert acquired Parke-Davis in 1970 for 6.5 million shares of its common stock. The FTC, citing a decline in the number of drug manufacturers to 391 in 1967 from 1,143 in 1947, filed suit, charging that the acquisition was anti-competitive. But a year after the merger, Mr. Goodhope ruled the two companies' share of the prescription-drug market was 4.8 per cent less than the 5 per cent Parke-Davis alone had accounted for 10 years earlier. Judge Goodhope also found that Parke-Davis's sales are almost exclusively in prescription drugs while Warner-Lambert's sales include a broad line of non-prescription products.

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1974 Stocks and Bonds										1974 Stocks and Bonds									
High Low Div In \$					Net 100% High Low Last Chgs					High Low Div In \$					Net 100% High Low Last Chgs				
2084	114	McDonald	1.30	8	97	121	121	121	121	2084	114	McDonald	1.30	8	97	121	121	121	121
2085	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2085	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2086	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2086	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2087	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2087	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2088	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2088	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2089	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2089	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2090	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2090	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2091	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2091	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2092	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2092	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2093	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2093	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2094	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2094	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2095	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2095	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2096	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2096	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2097	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2097	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2098	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2098	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2099	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2099	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146
2100	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146	2100	146	McDonald	1.30	8	15	146	146	146	146

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Midday Indicated Prices									
NEW YORK (AP)									
— The following list									
Selected Securities									
Dealers Assn. over									
Insurance & Industrial									
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Bank and Trust									
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Over-the-Counter									
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[illegible]

-By Will Weng

	C	F		C	F		
ALGIERE	72	72	Fair	MADRID	28	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	36	84	Overcast	MILAN	29	84	Fair
BARCELONA	72	84	Cloudy	MOSCOW	23	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	79	84	Cloudy	MUMBAI	28	79	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	NEW YORK	53	77	Fair
BOMBAY	72	84	Cloudy	NICE	25	77	Fair
BERLIN	27	72	Cloudy	OSLO	16	37	Rain
BRUSSELS	21	78	Cloudy	PARIS	28	78	Cloudy
CHICAGO	28	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	29	68	Cloudy
HAARLEM	—	—	Unavailable	ROME	27	81	Fair
CANABLANCA	26	78	Cloudy	SARAJEVO	27	81	Fair
COPENHAGEN	28	84	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	17	68	Rain
CONSTANTINOPLE	81	Cloudy	—	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloud	TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
FIRIBELM	18	84	Cloud	TOKYO	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	25	72	Fair	VENICE	28	79	Cloudy
HAMBURG	25	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	25	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	77	Fair
GENEVA	24	73	Fair	ZURICH	24	76	Fair
HELSINKI	25	72	Cloudy				
HEMBEL	21	70	Storm				
LA PALMAZ	24	75	Cloudy				
LONDON	21	82	Rain				
LONDON	14	82	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	71	80	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. GMT at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

— Alexander Fund.....	\$6.20	(14) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$27.11
— American Bond Fd.....	\$6.20	(15) Japan Select Fund.....	\$27.11
— MINOR BANQUE S.A.....		(16) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$27.11
(1) Global.....	\$95.10		
(2) Apollo (Temple) Inc. pr.....	\$74.46	JARDINE FIRMING:	
(3) Apollo Fund.....	\$92.01	(1) Jardine Nat. Trust.....	\$25.00
(4) Apollo Growth Fund.....	\$7.27	(2) Jardine Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(5) Australia Selection Fd.....	\$92.01	(3) Jardine Selection NV.....	\$25.00
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.		(4) JCI Income Fund.....	LP1.00
(1) Fund of Australia.....	Adv. \$2.19	(5) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(2) Prop. Bonds.....	Aug. \$1.31	(6) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(3) Prop. Bonds.....	Aug. \$1.31	(7) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
BADR. JUNG & Co.		(8) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(1) Baerbond.....	\$F94.13	(9) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(2) Bond.....	\$F92.00	(10) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(3) Bond.....	\$F92.00	(11) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(4) Bond.....	\$F92.00	(12) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(5) Bond & Wall Fd. Int'l.....	\$4.11	(13) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(6) Bond & Wall Fd. Int'l.....	\$4.11	(14) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(7) Bond & Wall Fd. Int'l.....	\$4.11	(15) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(8) Can. Cn. & Energy Fd.....	\$1.51	(16) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(9) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$1.51	(17) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(18) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(1) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(19) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(2) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(20) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(3) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(21) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(4) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(22) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(5) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(23) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(6) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(24) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(7) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(25) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(8) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(26) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(9) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(27) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(10) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(28) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(11) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(29) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(12) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(30) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(13) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(31) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(14) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(32) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(15) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(33) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(16) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(34) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(17) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(35) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(18) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(36) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(19) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(37) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(20) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(38) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
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(22) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(40) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(23) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(41) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(24) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(42) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(25) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(43) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(26) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(44) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(27) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(45) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
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(29) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(47) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
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(31) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(49) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(32) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(50) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(33) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(51) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(34) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(52) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(35) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(53) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(36) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(54) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
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(41) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(59) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(42) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(60) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(43) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(61) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(44) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(62) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(45) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(63) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(46) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(64) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
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(51) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(69) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(52) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(70) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
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(58) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(76) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00
(59) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.22	(77) JCI Select Fund.....	\$25.00

133



JIVES ODORS NAIL
 RENTS URG FIRPO
 ARA CARNERA LOT
 DENTALE FASCIST
 ESCORTS ESRHETE
 STEPPES DESIRED

Richard Freedman, an associate professor of English at Simmons College, writes frequently on literature and music.

© The Washington Post.

By Alan Truscott

linely, by leading the spade jack
or a club at the second trick he
will fail. But, if he remembers
that West opened the bidding, he
should be able to work out the
solution.

As the North-South hands have

♠ K J 10 7
East and West were vul-
nerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	1 ♠	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ten.

Answer: *For people who can't see the writing on the wall* - GLISSES

DENNIS THE MENACE



* WHAT DID YA DO WITH ALL YOUR SPARE TIME
BEFORE I WAS BORN, MOM ? *

هكذا من الأصل

Angels' Ryan Strikes Out 19 to Tie Mark



Nolan Ryan strikes the mark.

Utah, Ahumada Fight in London - Vacant Title

DON, Aug. 13 (Reuters). — Conch, British and Euro-lightweight boxing, will meet Argentina's Ahumada here for the World Boxing Council title, p. 10 in London, it was noted today.

Foster of the United States was stripped of his title by WBC for failing to sign a contract to defend his title at Conch.

Sh promoter Mickey Duff Foster had ample opportunity to sign to meet Conch but no effort was spared to him. We were willing to fight to America but refused and was subsequently stripped of his title by WBC.

Two boxers will share a \$250,000 purse. The fight will be staged at London's Pool, Wembley.

Utah fought against Foster in Mexico City, last June, and the American to a draw.

League Standings

Eastern Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	5	.500	0	1
2	6	.444	1	2
3	7	.333	2	3
4	8	.222	3	4
5	9	.111	4	5
6	10	.000	5	6
Western Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	5	.500	0	1
2	6	.444	1	2
3	7	.333	2	3
4	8	.222	3	4
5	9	.111	4	5
6	10	.000	5	6

New Mexico vs Basketball inst Monaco

Aug. 13 (UPI). — The city of New Mexico basketball, raised seventh in the states last year, ends its tour of Europe next week, but it takes a tour of the city.

College five, which recently international tournament, opens its final swing in Monaco the local team in the city.

From there the wings across the border and the fun and games day night in Nice.

For Mexicans are led by coach center Paul Cruise, is joined in the front 6-8 and 6-6 forwards. At mace will not have an ming height problem as is 7-foot American Bill a graduate of St. John's in New York.

The team should be able to the American style of king as its coach is also Henry Fields.

Scoreboard

At Stratford, Conn., the first division and the second division record. A half-game behind in the second division, the first division is in which captured the title a 10 victory over

ANAHEIM, Calif., Aug. 13 (UPI). — Nolan Ryan, who came within two outs of a no-hitter in his last start, equaled the major league strikeout mark for a nine-inning game by fanning 19 last night while pitching the California Angels to a 4-3 triumph over the Boston Red Sox.

Ryan, who increased his major league strikeout total to 226, notched his 15th victory of the season while tying the record established by Steve Carlton of Philadelphia in 1969 and Tom Seaver of the New York Mets in 1970.

Ryan, who allowed seven hits, also tied the major league record for most strikeouts in two consecutive games with 23. Luis Tiant of the Boston Red Sox previously had the record. It was the 10th time this season and 64th time in his career that Ryan has struck out 10 or more batters in a game. Last year, he broke Sandy Kousser's single-season record by fanning 38.

Ryan, who entered the ninth inning with 17 strikeouts, ran into trouble when he walked Carl Yastrzemski and gave up a single to Dwight Evans. Doug Griffin then hit a grounder which was bobbled by Bobby Valentine for an error, allowing Yastrzemski to score.

But Ryan struck out Rick Miller and Bob Montgomery in succession to equal the major league record for nine innings, then got Rick Burleson to fly out to end the game.

Bob Oliver's seventh home run, with two men on in the fourth inning, provided Ryan with all the runs he needed.

The homer came off Boston starter and loser Roger Moret, who gave up seven hits but walked seven to lose his fifth game in 11 decisions. Oddly, both Moret and Ryan had the same last Wednesday night, with Moret coming within four outs of the feat.

A no-hitter is a greater achievement—there is no margin for error in a no-hitter," Ryan said last night after the game. It means more. But I just tried

Tuesday

Astros Beat Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (UPI). — Cosar Cedeño tripled, his third hit of the game, to open the ninth inning today and scored the go-ahead run on Mike May's single in a 3-1 victory for the Houston Astros over the Chicago Cubs.

Italian Soccer to Rely on Experience

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UPI). — At 66, Fulvio Bernardini has become the new manager of the Italian national team. It seems an extraordinary choice, though my admiration for Bernardini is vast. He was long before my time a marvelous footballer. He was the man who revitalized Fiorentina, eventually winning the championship for the first time in the Fiorentina club's history. Then off he went to Bologna, the nearest league club, and won the championship again.

Bernardini has been until recently, president of the Italian Football Association. When the Italians were knocked out of the World Cup, and Italian coaches were publicly criticized, he roundly blamed the club directors, who just would not allow their coaches to coach. In Bernardini's view, and it is one I largely share, Italian soccer could not improve while managers lived in fear of their directors, knowing that after a couple of bad results their jobs would be at risk.

Bernardini, a Roman, and a man who took a law degree at Rome University, is as spirited as ever. It is nonsense, he insists, to say that he is too old.

to put the last game out of my mind. Marty Springstead (home plate umpire) called them kind of tight. I had to work for each strike."

Brewers 5, Rangers 1

At Arlington, Texas, George Scott and Darrell Porter each drove in two runs and Jim Colborn ended a personal five-game losing streak as Milwaukee beat the Rangers, 5-1. Colborn, who last won on July 13, allowed five hits and a run through 6 2/3 innings to improve his record to 7-10.

Tigers 5, Royals 1

At Detroit, Mickey Lolich, backed by rookie Ron LeFlore's first major league home run, moved into ninth place on the all-time strikeout list by fanning seven to lead the Tigers to a 5-1 victory over Kansas City. LeFlore's homer came after Gene Lamont had broken a scoreless tie by doubling home Aurelio Rodriguez in the third inning.

A's 3, Yanks 2

At Oakland, Calif., Jim (Catfish) Hunter notched his 17th victory with a five-hitter as the A's beat the New York Yankees, 3-2.

Pirates 7, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, Willie Stargell and Ed Kirkpatrick hit two-run homers and Al Oliver added four hits to lead Pittsburgh to a 7-4 victory over the Reds. The victory was the Pirates' seventh in their last eight games.

Jerry Reuss, who left after five innings during which he yielded three runs and eight hits, gained his 12th victory against nine

losses while Clay Kirby suffered his seventh loss in 14 decisions. Kirby gave up five of the Pirates' seven runs, including both homers, in the four innings he pitched.

Phillies 4, Giants 1

At Philadelphia, Willie Montane doubled home two first-inning runs and scored a run in the eighth to support the seven-hit pitching of Jim Lonzburg and lead the Phillies to a 4-1 victory over San Francisco. Larry Bowa singled with one out in the first and raced to third on Mike Schmidt's ground-rule double. Montane then doubled to make it 2-0.

Mets 3, Dodgers 1

At New York, Harry Parker scattered nine hits for his first major league complete game and John Milner hit a 475-foot homer off the scoreboard in rightfield to give the Mets a 3-1 triumph over Los Angeles. The Mets only got five hits off Andy Messersmith and Mike Marshall, but they had two of them in the first inning for two runs.

Cards 2, Padres 2

At St. Louis, Bake McBride hit a sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the 18th inning to give the Cardinals a 2-5 victory over San Diego. Danny Godby, in his first major league at-bat, got a pinch-hit single to lead off the inning. He was sacrificed to second and advanced to third on an infield single by Lou Brock. Ted Sizemore was intentionally walked by reliever Bill Laxton and then McBride flied deep to center to score the winning run.

U.S. Athletes Lose Enthusiasm for Olympics

By James O. Dunaway

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP). — With the Montreal Olympics only two years away, the United States' track and field leaders are faced with a new and unusual problem: Many athletes just don't care.

"If the Olympics were held tomorrow, I probably wouldn't try out for them," says Tony Waldrop, who earlier this year started the track and field world by running nine and a half miles in a row.

"I'll never compete in the Olympics again. They're too political," says Jan Johnson, the bronze medalist pole vaulter at the 1972 Games in Munich.

Overall, the United States Olympic Committee insists that the picture is bright for Montreal. A spokesman reports that contributions are running 35 to 40 per cent ahead of any previous Olympic bid, and adds that Olympic House is receiving a record 250 letters a week "from kids who want to know how they can get on the United States Olympic team."

But among the several hundred world-class athletes given a chance of actually making the team, the picture is less bright. Disaffection is widespread.

"I want to run for fun," says Waldrop, currently the nation's fastest amateur mile runner with a time of 3 minutes 52.2 seconds.

"I tried for the Olympics in 1972, but never again. The pressure of the Olympic trials is too great. It just isn't any fun at all."



FAMOUS FOURSOME—New members of Hall of Fame pose with plaques after induction in Cooperstown, N.Y. Standing are Mickey Mantle, left, and Whitey Ford. Sitting are James (Cool Papa) Bell, left, and Jocko Conlon.

stars such as Jim Ryun, Kip Keino, Randy Matson and Bob Seagren.

Admittedly, most of them would have retired after Munich anyway, but in its second year, the ITA signed such younger stars as Rod Milburn and Dave Wottle, the 1972 Olympic high hurdles 800 meter champs, respectively, and Steve Smith, the world indoor pole vault record-holder.

ITA president Michael O'Hara believes he needs a steady stream of new stars to keep interest up, and his targets for the coming season include Waldrop, Prefontaine, Stone and sprinters Steve Williams and Ivory Crockett. If they all sign with the pros, the U.S. team in Montreal is bound to suffer.

All except Waldrop have indicated some interest in turning pro. "I'm not interested in waiting two years for the Olympics," says Crockett, who recently became the first man to run 9 seconds flat for the 100-yard dash. "I want to put some money in Crockett's pockets right now."

Finally, fear also is a factor. Many athletes are haunted by the memory of the Arab terrorist murders of 11 Israeli Olympians at Munich. A recent novel, "The Front Runner," by Patricia Warren, features a hero who is shot from the stands while leading the Olympic 5,000-meter final. The thought is all too real to the AAU 5,000-meter champion, Dick Burkle.

"When I think about Montreal," says Burkle, "I'm really afraid of getting shot. At between the Arabs and the French Canadians, I can't help thinking that something terrible will happen in Montreal."

Bob Giengeback, head of the U.S. Olympic Track and Field Committee, says he's not worried by the current defections.

"Right now, with two years to go, we're at a low point," says Giengeback. "But just wait until 1976. They'll be coming out of the woods to make the Olympic team, just like they always do."

The pros' chief drawing cards in its first year were Olympic

Travels to Europe

The Russians won the combined men's and women's meet by a score of 192-104, but track experts unanimously agree that the United States would have won by a wide margin if the absent athletes had been at Durham. Instead, all of them preferred competing in Europe and making their own travel and expense arrangements to running for the United States national team under AAU auspices.

According to the AAU track administrator, Bob Lafferty, Pacific Coast Club coach Tom Jennings has made a practice of asking for excessive expense money for his athletes, Jennings, who says, "We're just trying to break even." Lafferty is offering a guaranteed 4-minute mile to meet promoters for \$500.

In addition, these days athletes are getting money over the table as well as under it. The International Track Association's program now offers top athletes something besides the Olympics to shoot for.

The pros' chief drawing cards in its first year were Olympic

Semifinal Also in Trouble

South African Boycott Possible in Tennis Final

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP). — Tennis officials today said that South Africa, ignored by many opponents because of its racial policies, is close to winning the Davis Cup by default.

Italy has refused to play its inter-zone final in South Africa as demanded by the draw.

The other inter-zone finalists are the Soviet Union and India. The Russians have said they will not play against South Africa anywhere, and Indian officials said a match against South Africa would be "very difficult."

Basil Reay, secretary of the Davis Cup, said after a weekend of talks with Italian officials that no progress for a new site has been made.

The Italians said they would not go to South Africa. The South Africans refused to switch the match to Rome.

Tennis sources said the Davis Cup committee cannot find a loophole in the rules that would permit the match to be played in a neutral country.

The match has to be played by Sept. 22.

Reay said the Italians have not put forward any reason for refusing to go to South Africa.

"I have told Paulo Angeli, vice-president of the Italian Tennis Federation, they must do this before the committee can consider the possibility of staging the tie in a neutral country," Reay said.

Asked what would happen if all three opponents refused to play South Africa, Reay said: "That is the \$64,000 question, the biggest question of all."

"All I can say at this stage is that to have a default in the final would be a great tragedy."

old Swedish rival Bjorn Borg, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, last night to take the \$16,000 first prize in the men's singles of the U.S. clay court tennis tournament last night.

Connors threatened to overpower Borg when he went to a 5-2 lead at the beginning. But Borg, winner of the French, Italian and Swedish championships this year, got ahead in the match by winning the next five games to take the set.

Connors, a runner-up in the clay court singles two years ago, had to fight to get back on top in the last two sets. The 21-year-old started to use the drop shot and lob effectively to win the second set 6-3 and then grabbed control of the match with a big service break at 3-2 in the third.

It was one of the finest clay court finals in the tournament's eight-year existence, bringing together two of the world's best young stars.

Connors and Romania's Tile Nastase won the men's doubles, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, over Germany's Hans Fohmann and Juergen Fassbender. Sunday, Chris Evert won the women's crown.

Metreveli Loses

WARSAW, Aug. 13 (Reuters). — Hungarian Balazs Taroczy yesterday won the men's singles title at the European tennis championships at Wrocław, beating Alexander Metreveli of the Soviet Union, 6-2, 10-8, 2-6, 4-6, 6-4.

Cowboys' Hill Ailing

DALLAS, Aug. 13 (UPI). — Calvin Hill, a 1,000-yard ground-gainer for the Dallas Cowboys last football season, has been released from Baylor Hospital following tests for a kidney ailment. Doctors were unable to diagnose the ailment and he is expected to return to the hospital for more tests in the future.

Owners Hope Players' Return Warms Up Exhibition Crowds

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI). — National Football League owners are hopeful that last night marked the end of the empty-seat season.

The NFL's second—and the owners hope—last weekend under strike conditions ended last night with three games, one drawing well and the others playing to half-filled houses.

The Steelers routed the Chicago Bears, 30-21, before 42,325 in Pittsburgh's 30,000-seat Three Rivers Stadium. The Browns edged the San Francisco 49ers, 21-20, before only 27,538 in the 80,000-seat Cleveland Municipal Stadium, and the Buffalo Bills whipped the Chiefs, 35-21, in front of 39,245 in Kansas City's 76,000-seat Arrowhead Stadium.

Last night's attendance, 106,931 for the three games, brought to 381,763 the number of fans who watched mainly rookies and free agents play 13 games this past weekend. That's an average of a little more than 30,000 a game. The owners are hopeful that all over since the NFL Players Association Sunday declared a two-week "cooling-off" period in which veterans would report to camp beginning tomorrow.

Many of the veterans are expected to see action in this week-

end's preseason games and owners see the return of the strikers as improving attendance, even though the refund system will still be in effect in many cities.

Fans are allowed to get cash refunds if they turned tickets in up to 48 hours before gametime.

Steelers 50, Bears 21

Veteran Joe Gilliam threw for three touchdowns and ran for another as the Steelers overwhelmed Chicago. No. 1 quarterback Terry Bradshaw plunged for Pittsburgh's first TD and Frank Nestor kicked a 31-yard field goal before Gilliam threw 67 yards to John Stallworth, 18 to No. 1 draft choice Lynn Swann and 16 to Reggie Garrett for scores. He also ran two yards for a touchdown.

Clifford Taylor had an 85-yard kickoff return for a TD and set up another with a 60-yard return.

Browns 21, 49ers 20

Will Curreton and Steve Holden teamed on an 80-yard TD pass play with 31 seconds left as the Browns beat San Francisco. Curreton threw to Holden, who outjumped two defenders at the 49ers' 30 and raced for the winning score.

Bills 35, Chiefs 21

Rod Kirby's 55-yard run with an interception and Doug Means' fumble recovery set up two scores in an 18-second span of the third period to spark the Bills over Kansas City. Kirby's interception of Ken Bell's pass set up Carlester Crumpler's three-yard TD and on the kickoff, the Chiefs fumbled and Means recovered, setting up Gary Marang's 24-yard TD pass to Gary Hayman.

European 5 Wins

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 13 (AP). — A team of European high school basketball all-stars scored their first victory in a six-game tour of the United States, defeating a group of Westchester County, N.Y., all-stars, 92-89, last night.

Zaire Optimistic of Winning Fight to Stage Bout

By John Vinocur

KINSHASA, Zaire, Aug. 13 (AP). — Let everybody out there across anxiety ocean in the great neurotic beyond stop worrying. Citizen Mamba Shako says the George Foreman-Muhammad Ali rumble-in-the-jungle will work out fine.

So what if Zaire is expecting 10,000 visitors for the Sept. 25 bout and Kinshasa's N'Djili Airport only has eight parking spots for jets. So what if its 448 first class hotel rooms are already requisitioned by the government and its fleet of 102 rental cars is long booked.

So what if there's only one satellite telephone channel presently operative towards the United States, and who cares if the rainy season begins on Sept. 15, and what's the big deal if there's no hot water in the latrines in the Kinshasa University dorms where 4,222 beds are being readied for the fight mob from the Las Vegas-Miami-New York axis.

Why should citizen Mamba Shako worry? He'll sleep at home, he'll eat at home. And he's on the card himself in a preliminary bout.

But Mamba Shako refuses concern for a good reason: Everyone here knows Zaire has made the organization of the fight a matter of national pride and of national priority, a crash method for demonstrating to the world its competence and effacing the old image of chaos that accompanied the country when it was newly independent and called the Congo.

Under these circumstances, it seems entirely reasonable that by mid-September the one telephone channel will be the promised 72; that more than 100 new luxury buses will have arrived from Europe to transport visitors in the city; that hot water will flow, and that hundreds of pleasant villas will be opened to house guests in the city.

The fight's chief coordinator, Citizen Bula

Mandungu—Citizen has replaced mber as a form of address in Zaire under an "authenticity" program—has said, "Fear nothing. Everything is progressing on schedule."

The best, reliable evidence that he is right is at the May 20 Soccer Stadium, the scene of the fight, where 400 workers arrive at dawn and work until nightfall every day. Most of its old shell has been recast in concrete and new floodlight towers are being put up.

The chief project engineer, Tumbilanga Kani, lists the actual seating capacity at 62,500—48,800 bareback grandstand seats, 8,000 more comfortable grandstand seats, and 6,000 ring-side seats spread over the soccer field. The notion of ring-side will pose some semantic problems, though, because some of the seats look like they'll give a view equivalent to that of a Bronx rooftop for a bout at the old Polo Grounds.

Both Ali and Foreman will have big dressing rooms, each larger than the space set aside for the working press, which is expected to number about 500.

If it rains, too bad. The ring will be covered, but not the seats. There are some fears though that an African cloudburst, whose usual force is that of a Hoover Dam sluiceway, could so drench the media's electronic equipment as to cause short circuits as far as Norway.

Price to Pay

The cheapest seats will cost five zaires—\$10. A mason at the stadium, who introduced himself as Citizen Kongo, said he was making the equivalent of \$120 a day and that he hoped to buy a ticket. There will be a large local allotment, but no one has seemed to have paid attention to the disappointment quotient of those who are shut out because there will be no live television here.

Foreman, Ali and most of the press will be comfortably housed at N'Sele, about a 40-minute drive from the city, at a government rest and recreation center. A U.S. diplomat

said the place was an "African Grossinger's." Foreman and Ali should have few problems. If there is hassling, it will involve the people who are paying more than \$2,000 for package tours from the United States and Europe.

The difficulties begin at N'Djili Airport where some of the foreign station chiefs think there will be problems handling the crowds. At present, the airport has two baggage delivery belts, five or six passenger stairways, and some of Africa's toughest customs and immigration formalities.

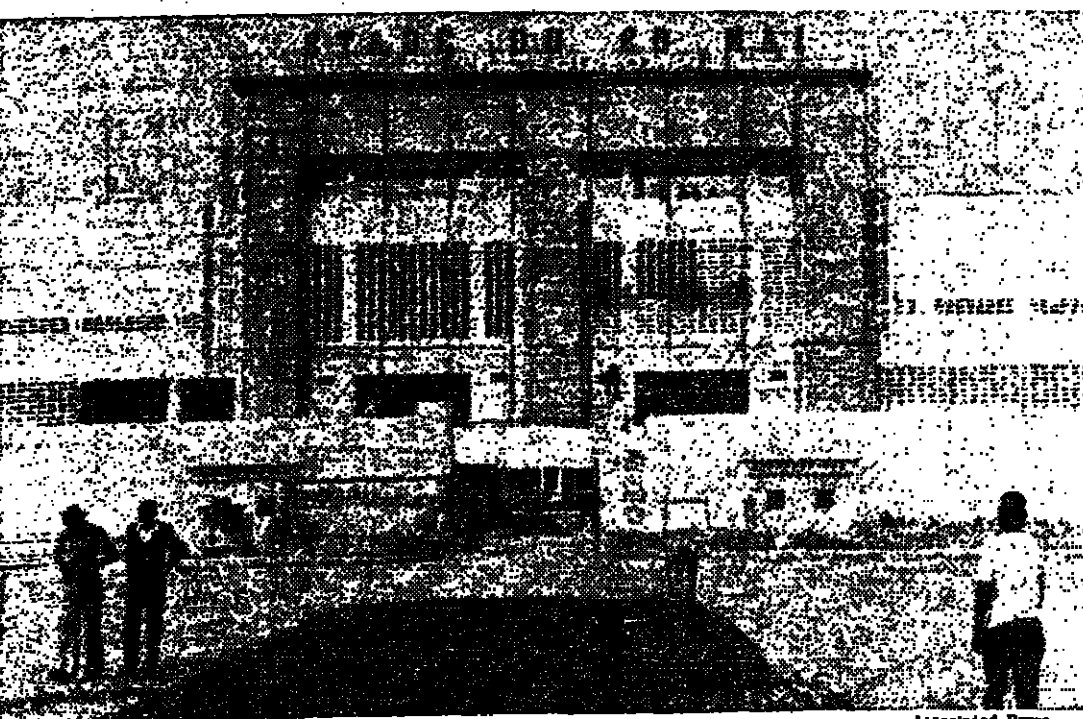
The city's three best hotels will be given to VIP government guests and newsmen. The most fortunate of the package guests will go into attractive bungalows built for Zaire's air force officers, a village of cottages constructed for visiting African chiefs of state.

Then there is the problem of feeding everyone. An international hotel chain plans to set up catering facilities at the university that would feed 6,000 people in four to six sittings twice a day. Another 1,500 would be handled at one of the big hotels.

But the success of the operations depend on importing large amounts of equipment and some specialized foreign help, both of which are said to be on order.

The logistics of importing all the necessary equipment in a country with a single major port are dizzying. A General Motors executive, who is working on the construction of an assembly plant here, said the fight was an absolute priority. "The effort going into it is fantastic," he said. "We know it, because some of our own orders are slowed as a result. I'd be surprised if it didn't work out well."

In addition to the buses and stadium improvements and immense publicity, Zaire believes the fight will make a big profit for the country and Video Techniques, the U.S. promoters. The figure that is mentioned as Zaire's part of the take is \$30 million.



Workers prepare the grounds outside the May 20 Stadium, site of the heavyweight bout.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
San Francisco	500	010	000	1 2 0
Philadelphia	200	000	000	0 0 0
Baltimore	100	000	000	0 0 0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0 0 0
New York	000	000	000	0 0 0
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Kansas City	000	100	000	1 2 0
St. Louis	000	000	000	0 0 0
Chicago	000	000	000	0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000	000	000	0 0 0
Cleveland	000	000	000	0 0 0
Minnesota	000	000	000	0 0 0
Seattle	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Diego	000	000	000	0 0 0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0 0 0
San Francisco	000	000	000	0 0 0
Philadelphia	000	000	000	0 0 0
Baltimore	000	000	000	0 0 0
Los Angeles	000	000	000	0 0 0
New York	000	000	000	0 0 0

